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Churchill Asks Peace Plans; Monitor Opens Peace Series

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill today addressed the following words to the Central Council of the Conservative Party: "It is right and desirable that informed forethought should be given to the complex problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction that will await solution when the perils that now threaten us daily are over and past." The nation, he said, should not "be taken unawares" when victory is won.

By coincidence, as Prime Minister Churchill focuses attention on postwar planning, The Christian Science Monitor today offers its readers an opportunity to write their own peace treaty—to rebuild their own postwar world.

No one knows exactly what form that world will take. But we do know the process by which that form will be determined. Statesmen and experts from the various nations will confer, pool their ideas and evolve a pattern for the government of the future.

That same process may be enacted today. On the first page of the second section, this newspaper opens a series of articles on The World We Want. The distinguished authors are a typical panel of the men who will make the ultimate decisions. Their articles contain roughly the ingredients of an advance peace conference. By following these articles, the reader may discern the authors' points of common agreement, adjust their differences, anticipate their collective decision and then design his own world of the future.

Railway Schedules Frozen; Sea Insurance Rates Cut; Christmas Lights Curbed

The World's Day—October 1, 1942

Washington: ODT Freezes Railway Schedules

All railway passenger schedules were frozen as of Sept. 26 by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation and the operation of special trains to football games, races and other sports events ruled out by an order effective Oct. 4. [Page 9.]

Non-electric cooking equipment used in restaurants, hotels and cafeterias was put under strict production and distribution control by the War Production Board. The order is expected to save "a minimum of 15,000 tons of steel." Household cooking appliances were not affected.

The Justice Department asked the U. S. District Court at South Bend, Ind., to postpone for the duration the trial of anti-trust charges against 21 leading chemical companies and 65 of their officials.

Steps are being taken in all 48 states to enforce the wartime speed limit of 35 miles an hour, effective today, the Office of Defense Transportation reported. [Page 9.]

The sale of used tires and tubes was frozen by the Office of Price Administration which said that used tires soon would be rationed to provide for all essential uses in conformity with the Baruch Rubber Committee recommendation. [Page 9.]

The War Production Board opened a nation-wide "dormant scrap drive," asking 75,000 industrial executives to get out such materials as obsolete machinery, tools, equipment no longer used in the war effort.

Secretary of Labor Perkins exempted the building and construction trades stabilization agreement from an executive order banning premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work. The agreement, she said, abolished all double time but provided for time and one-half for Saturday and Sunday.

The Army started mailing 275,000 checks worth $19,500,000 in family allowance payments to dependents of enlisted men. Of this total 135,361 checks represent first payments and the others second payments to families who received their initial allotment checks last month.

At Sea: Shipping Insurance Rates Reduced

Antisubmarine successes were reflected in reduction by Montreal ship risk underwriters of insurance on shipping in many of the major shipping lanes. [Financial Page.]

New England: Outdoor Christmas Lighting Ban

Lighted outdoor Christmas trees will be prohibited along the Massachusetts Coast and possibly at other coastal points next December. Lighted candles in windows also will be taboo under dimout regulations. [Page 5.]

New Englanders may have to become dependent on day-to-day shipments of fuel oil by January, if shipments are not immediately increased, the Conference of New England Governors at Providence, R. I., was told. [Page 4.]

Farm labor has been depleted at least 50 per cent in New England by the war, causing a threat of a possible 1943 food shortage, the New England Council disclosed. [Page 5.]

New methods of making cotton fabrics warm and comfortable as a substitute for wool were announced at annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston. [Pages 1, 4 and 5.]

In Europe: Albanians Capture Italian Convoy

An Italian convoy of troops and munitions has been captured in Central Albania by Albanian guerrillas, the British Radio said. Sabotage reportedly included the blowing up of the Tirana telephone exchange by patriotic Albanians.

Norwegian patriots are to be assessed for damage done to Oslo by the RAF raid of Sept. 23, it was reported in dispatches from Stockholm.

First foreign recruiting service to accommodate United States citizens serving in the armed forces of other nations, but wishing to transfer to their own flag, has been opened in London, with 300 applications for transfer already on file.

Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, President Roosevelt's son, arrived at a British ferry command terminal in Britain, where he is to join U. S. Army air forces.

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, and Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner in Canada, were disclosed to have arrived in Britain by air from Canada

China: Wendell Willkie's Progress Kept Secret

Wendell Willkie's progress from Kuibyshev to Chungking is being kept secret, authorities in Chungking announced, in order to spare towns along the route from Japanese bombardment.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Cotton Enters At Last Into Winter Realm

Shortage of wool brings lowly fabric into new uses, the National Association reports.

Cotton is being given a new role by the war—use as warm clothing in cold weather—because of the shortage of wool and other fibers. Extraordinary new ways are being found to make cotton comfortable in cold climates.

Cotton is also soaring into new opportunities for style. It has never before had such a fashion opening.

As to supply, it will be some time before consumers find any shortage of the real necessities in cotton.

These three angles of the cotton situation stood out broadly today at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston.

For Warm Weather

"For centuries cotton has been thought of as just a warm weather fibre," Miss Virginia Jewel of New York, Fashion Director of the Cotton Textile Institute, pointed out. "Now as the result of other shortages, cotton has outgrown its traditional place as just a summer fashion, and is taking an important new role for cold weather purposes. Cotton is really going to be warm.

"This is cotton's biggest fashion chance in history. It multiplies the clothing market for cotton by several times, because cotton is now going into four season use instead of one.

"The adaptation of cotton fabrics to make practical warm clothing for cold weather will furnish an important part of the clothing picture long after the war is ended."

Goods Available

On the question of the cotton goods available to the public, W. Ray Bell, President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, said:

"At the consumer end I think that shortages are not likely to show up in shirts and sheetings, for instance, at least for another six months.

"I don't think the consumer will be particularly shy, and that rationing of cotton goods will come up for many months, if at all. Much depends, of course, on the needs of the war agencies," continued Mr. Bell, who is one of the foremost authorities on cotton textile distribution.

"Department stores in the largest cities have accumulated surpluses in anticipation. There is not so much of a supply in the smaller stores generally.

Increase Reported

"Production has increased tremendously. The main trouble now is manpower. This problem seems more acute at the moment in the east."

Specifically going into the new

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Taylor Is Made Navy Officer On Labor Issues

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, has been sworn into the Navy as a Lieutenant Senior Grade and will report for duty in Washington Monday, it was learned today.

Mr. Taylor is regarded by many as the most influential labor leader in New England.

He will be assigned to the Industrial Incentives Unit of the Navy with the task of helping in labor relations, particularly to endeavor to maintain a high level of production of materials for the Navy. His work will probably take him all over the country.

Mr. Taylor's successor as secretary of the Massachusetts Federation will be Thomas E. Wilkinson, President of the Brockton Central Labor Union. Mr. Wilkinson was chosen today. He will be Acting Secretary for the duration of the war. Mr. Taylor remains Secretary-Treasurer on leave of absence. For the past year, Mr. Wilkinson has been serving as New England Labor Relations Representative of the War Production Board. He has worked out of its Boston office. He is a member of the Street Car Men's Union of Brockton. He has had the top war post given a labor man here.

Mr. Taylor has been Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation since 1937, when he succeeded Robert J. Watt, who went to Washington as International Representative of the A. F. of L. He was an early supporter of the war as a defense of democracy, and has had a leading part in guiding state A. F. of L. labor into militant backing of the war program.

President Inspects U.S. War Plants; Vichy to Evacuate Women From Dakar; House to Approve Price Compromise

Action may forecast Allied attack—Stalingrad defenders make new gains.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Russians continue to hold off the full weight of a renewed Nazi assault in the sanguinary Stalingrad struggle, an event which may mean much or may mean little apparently is taking place in Africa.

Gov. Pierre Boisson, according to official Vichy sources, has ordered the evacuation of European women and children from the French West African port of Dakar. Perhaps M. Boisson "knows something," as they say in sports circles. It is not likely, for instance, that Marshal Rommel went to Berlin just to listen to Hitler's sesquipedalian outburst.

On the other hand, the reported evacuation may be merely a crude Axis attempt to force the United Nations to show their hand in the West. Or—and this is considerably more likely—it may be an "excuse" for the open transfer of Dakar from French civil authority to Axis military control. Warnings in Paris newspapers that the French colonial empire could be preserved only with Nazi aid would seem to bear this out.

But, whatever the reason, the shifting of the spotlight to Dakar does not lessen the prime necessity for quick and effective aid for the Russians.

Moscow dispatches say Red Army reinforcements have made new gains against the Germans northwest and southwest of Stalingrad. But this provides no basis for easy optimism or wishful conclusions that Hitler will be unable to establish himself on the Volga before winter sets in.

Russian gains have resulted from purely defensive actions designed to lessen new pressure which strengthened Nazi armored and infantry divisions are bringing to bear on Stalingrad's center. Red Star summed up the situation eloquently when it said that the hour of supreme peril was at hand for Marshal Timoshenko's forces because there was no place for them to retreat. Premier Stalin personally telephoned an order to the Stalingrad garrison commander to stand firm and put down panic.

In the meantime, bad weather for the seventh day in a row has prevented the RAF from pressing its aerial offensive against the German home front. And the weather is likely to grow worse—not better.

On the New Guinea front, the Japanese, driven out of the mountain ridge town of Nauro, were reported abandoning supplies and equipment as they fell back under strong aerial assault. Nauro is 42 airline miles from Port Moresby.

The Navy made a belated announcement that two transports, one of medium size and the other a small converted destroyer, were lost in the Solomon Islands action on Aug. 8. Casualties were light.

Dakar Prepares:

French to Evacute Women and Children

In announcing that Pierre Boisson, Governor of Dakar, had decided to evacuate European women and children from the French West African port, an official Vichy source said an order had been issued on Sept. 29 for a census to be taken among women and children of civilian and military families which have two or more children living in the Dakar region.

A similar announcement over the Vichy Radio was heard in London Tuesday but another radiocast shortly after cancelled it without explanation.

Axis and Vichy French propaganda recently have pumped rumors about Dakar for some purpose.

Together with the announcement of the census, it was stated that "the Governor General has

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Official United States Navy from Harris & Ewing; Official United States Navy from Associated Press

The President Inspects Production

Top: President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Kenneth Keller—back to camera—President of the Chrysler Corporation, hold an earnest discussion during tour of the Chrysler tank arsenal. The incident occurred during a two weeks' tour of war production plants by the President, which was announced today. Bottom: Workmen at the Chrysler tank plant in Detroit leave their work momentarily to watch car of Mr. Roosevelt—foreground—pass through the plant.

Rayburn Says House Agrees To Price Bill

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—This is the deadline President Roosevelt set for the anti-inflation bill and he is assured of its enactment.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas today promised immediate approval by the House of the compromise measure adopted unanimously by the Senate—a measure which, although pleasing neither to the consumer, the farmer nor the Administration—will be accepted by the President.

Although it will be at least 24 hours before the White House receives the legislation for Mr. Roosevelt's signature, it was evident this afternoon that an historic clash between Congress and the President was averted.

Word has been received that Mr. Roosevelt has advised his Congressional leaders that the Senate version of the bill, designed to curb a runaway cost of living through a general stabilization of all prices, wages and salaries at Sept. 15 levels, meets with his approval.

Both Claim Victory

Both sides today claimed a victory—the Farm Bloc and the Administration spokesmen. The middle-road truth would be that neither has won decisively, that both have lost to a considerable degree.

Although the bill takes broad steps to achieve an all-in stabilization, it includes large loopholes that may raise food prices in the United States another 4 per cent.

On the other hand, Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, who introduced and steered the measure through the Senate, declared today that it would "do the job" and he disputed Farm Bloc claims that the agriculture price comprise was a "victory for the farmers."

Two senators, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, warned the Senate that the bill would not stop

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Behind Hitler's Words: Nazis Forced on Defense

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—The fact that Hitler's prophecies yesterday were concerned more with defense than attack is construed in military circles here as the first German admission that the strategy employed by the Allies since Sept. 3, 1939, now has been forced on the Axis by itself.

In other words, the Axis recognizes its failure to win a short war and the Germans are being reoriented to play the United Nations' game based on the assumption that they can win a long war.

German resources are to be greatly augmented in the meantime. But confidence is growing here because, despite repeated heavy reverses in various parts of the world, the level has been rising in the Allies' reservoir of pooled resources faster than the Axis could drain them off by punching fresh holes.

The Germans' task for the future no longer may be delineated in terms of a quick victory as in past years when Hitler promised a conquered Britain in a few weeks and said Russian armies were about to be smashed beyond recovery. Instead, it is depicted in terms of hanging on to territorial war gains and "safeguarding supplies for the German people and Europe."

Hitler's program is seen here as being based on an acknowledgement that the initiative of attack is going to pass to the United Nations. His argument yesterday was that the launching of an offensive against the Reich is too difficult a task to succeed and that in a war of attrition the Allies, committed to a prodigal expenditure of effort in a sustained attack against the strong defenses of the Reich, must become exhausted before the defenders do.

Specific Misdirection

This is where he appears to be giving the German people specific misdirection. Hitler apparently is capitalizing the quiet of the moment while the Allies still are engaged in their gigantic preparatory tasks under the handicap of heavy arrears.

The heavy abusive sarcasm which Hitler devoted to the much-debated problem of a second front may well be taken to indicate that—whatever he tells the German people—he himself feels that the time is approaching when such a development must be regarded as a feasible project.

Another point on which Hitler probably feels that both the home front and German troops fighting outside of Germany need reassurance is the prospect of heavier British-American bombing raids in the defensive future period he indicated. The loudest applause of the evening was prompted, it is said, by his promise: "the hour will come when we shall reply."

Defensive Stronghold

The threat made less of an impression here than Hitler's justified boast that the Germans can organize, and that they are doing so, all continental industry, agriculture, mining, and transport. This is tied up in military thinking with Hitler's declaration that

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Roosevelt returns to Capital from visit to Midwest and Pacific Coast centers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The White House lifted a two-weeks censorship on the movements of President Roosevelt today and disclosed his return from an inspection tour of war factories throughout the country.

A formal statement said:

"The White House announces the return of the President to Washington after a most successful two weeks' inspection tour of the country.

"The President left Washingington Thursday evening, Sept. 17, and returned shortly after noon today, completing a trip of 8,754 miles, during which he inspected Army and Navy bases, shipyards, tank, airplane and shell-producing plants, Army, Navy, and Marine training centers, supply depots and embarkation ports.

"The President traveled from Washington through Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, on west through North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho to Washington, down the length of the Pacific Coast and returned through the Southwest, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas to Louisiana, and thence to Washington stopping at Army cantonments in Mississippi and South Carolina.

"Upon his return to the White House, the President announced he would hold a press conference late today for the purpose of giving Washington correspondents the story of his trip. He was accompanied on the inspection tour by representatives of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service.

War Production

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, today expressed disappointment in the September production of war weapons, although it is known that last month showed a substantial rise over August in a number of the most important types of equipment.

Although final tabulations on September output have not been compiled by the WPB, Mr. Nelson told a press conference that production last month, like the month before, was "spotty," meaning that the jump in production had been greater for some items than for others.

It is pointed out, however, that Mr. Nelson's references to both the August and September production figures refer to what the WPB had hoped would happen, rather than to what many of its experts had predicted would be the case. The Production Chief has admitted that the Board deliberately sets its first-of-the-month sights high in order to spur the nation to greater efforts.

Since the September production rise was, according to Mr. Nelson, little or no better in some items than that experienced in August, it would seem to indicate that the time had come when greater care in scheduling, in the allocation of raw materials and in manpower is needed.

Present Condition Foreseen

WPB experts have long warned that when production began to approach its peak, as has happened in some factories, the country would find that shortages or delays in raw materials would cause fluctuations in output, causing the "spottiness" of which Mr. Nelson complains.

This can only be cured, it is

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Iron Fence Around State House To Join the Nation's Scrap Heap

Massachusetts expects to be the first State to donate the fence around its Capitol to the Nation's scrap drive. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office announced the beautiful iron fence around the domed Bulfinch State House will be taken down as soon as bids have been received.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston women, though they may not all realize it yet, are being organized to an absolutely unprecedented extent—to get in the scrap.

"This is woman's work," declared Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Chairman of the Women's Division, Boston Salvage Committee, who is responsible for the movement. "Women are more likely to be home all day and besides this is a type of work they just naturally do well."

The plan will eventually extend throughout the State, it is expected.

In every one of the city's wards two or more captains have already been appointed, according to the needs of the ward, the number of racial groups involved, distances to be covered, etc. These captains will each appoint ten lieutenants, who in turn will appoint sergeants if needed. In the end, the system should cover the city as thoroughly as the present air raid warden system does, and in a very similar way.

Mrs. Scanlon expects this salvage organization, once it gets swinging, will produce a sharp and immediate rise in the amount of scrap turned in, for not a single street or household will be overlooked.

The organization has been

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Entirely New Sources of Harvest Labor Tapped by New England Agriculture

Letter Writing Is Stressed By Governor as Aid to Morale

War Activities in New England

Governor Urges Letter Writing—Proclaiming the week of Oct. 4 to Oct. 10 as Letter Writing Week, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has urged letter writing as an aid to wartime morale. "With the boys in the service and their keen appreciation and desire for letters—and the desire of the home folks to hear from the boys in the service," the Governor said, "Letter writing this year is more important than ever as it helps build wartime morale. Letters are indeed the bonds of victory."

Surplus Gas for Furloughs?—Surplus gasoline rationing coupons of Beverly, Mass., citizens are being sought for men in the armed forces who are home on furloughs. The pool, which State Rationing Administrator Henry Parkman has termed a "noble experiment" was devised by Neilard J. Douglass, Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Destroyer Nields Launching—The destroyer Nields which was launched this afternoon at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Mass., is the fifth of a group being built at the yard. First of the group, the U. S. S. Bancroft, was launched on the last day of 1941. As soon as this destroyer was afloat, the keel for a sister ship, the U. S. S. Boyle, was laid on the same ways. This ship was launched on June 15, 1942, whereupon the building of the Nields was begun in the space just vacated. Thus three destroyers have been built successfully on one berth, with the three launchings taking place within a span of nine months.

The construction of the Nields, from keel laying to launching, has taken 108 days. This is the shortest time, by about two months in which a destroyer has been built at Fore River since 1919. Before the war it took about a year and a half to build destroyers of similar size.

Dimout Tough on Hens—Coastal poultrymen, whose flocks need artificial light to maintain a 13-hour working day this time of year, have been given considerable worry by the dimout.

Yesterday Frank D. Reed, the State Poultry Specialist, came up with a few suggestions. Windows facing seaward should be screened with old bags or black building paper, and the lower half of other windows, if they are full length, might well be blacked out. By cutting away part of a five-quart oil can, poultrymen could make hoods to throw light away from windows, and in the upper stories of multi-deck houses drop cords might be used to lower lights below the window level.

Navy Needs Carpenters—The Navy has announced it is seeking in the First Naval District eight men who can qualify as Warrant Carpenters. Applicants, who should apply at the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, must have had considerable experience as carpenters on wooden hulls. Those accepted will receive $1,800 a year, plus allowances.

Family Does Its Bit—When the war is won, somebody will have to thank the Gadbois family of Spencer, Mass. The sixth son entered the Army today when Rene signed up. Before him went Ernest and Arthur, both overseas; George and Ray, both at infantry training camps; and Edward at Camp Croft, S. C. Their father, Arthur Gadbois, works in a war plant.

New England Youths at Chapel Hill—Fifty-seven New England youths, all of whom have completed the joint Navy-C.A.A. primary flight training program, arrived at the Navy's Pre-flight School, Chapel Hill, N. C., today. Twenty-nine of these Naval Aviation Cadets have, in addition, completed the Navy C.A.A. secondary course in heavier training planes.

All of the cadets will take a three-months course in physical conditioning, military drill and theory-of-flight studies at the school, located on the campus of the University of North Carolina.

Two More "E" Awards—Two more New England manufacturing plants will receive the Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding achievement in war production in ceremonies to be held today and tomorrow, the Navy announced.

This afternoon the Boott Mills of Lowell, one of the country's oldest and largest cotton manufacturing plants, engaged in making bleached uniform cloth for the Navy, shelter-tent duck for the Marine Corps and the Army, and towels for the Army Quartermaster Corps, will receive the "E" pennant.

Tomorrow the "E" burgee will fly over the Worumbo Manufacturing Company at Lisbon Falls, Maine, makers of pea jacket cloth for the Navy and officers' overcoating for the Army. The Worumbo mills have been in continuous operation since 1864.

Women Operating Chamber Elevators

Women are operating some of the elevators in the Boston Chamber of Commerce building, as the war calls more and more men away from their usual occupations.

The battery of 10 elevators, four of which run express to the four top floors, have always been handled by men, with the exception of the brief strike of the operators some time ago when a few women were employed in efforts to maintain elevator service.

Women of N. E. Discuss Their Duties in War

What the women of America can do to back up its men in the Army and boost morale on the home front was the chief topic of discussion in Boston today, as women from all over New England, representing 34 national women's groups met in all-day session at the Hotel Statler.

This conference, involving the territory of the First Service Command, is one of many which are being held in the various Commands all over the nation.

Boston's plans to greet the Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who was to be a speaker at luncheon, were upset by word from Washington that Mrs. Hobby had been called unexpectedly to Texas and could not be present with the group today.

The meeting, which was sponsored by the Advisory Council to the Women's Interests Section, Planning and Liaison Branch of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, was opened by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Chief of the Women's Interests Section, who outlined the purpose of the conference.

Col. John J. Donovan of the First Service Command spoke on public relations, and Col. William A. Rounds, representing Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, greeted the assembled women.

Maj. George O. Pratt discussed the medical service and the war, with Chaplain Earnest L. Loomis explaining the place of the Chaplain in a modern army.

Miss Harriet A. Robeson spoke on the volunteer service of the American Red Cross, and Miss Sophie C. Nelson gave the "Overall Picture in Nursing." Maj. William Slater of the War Department told the women of "Youth and the Army."

At luncheon, Maj. Carlos J. Cochrane, who won the Distinguished Flying Cross for his hazardous round-trip flight to Iraq, gave an account of his experiences on that trip.

By a Staff Photographer

Fruit Picking Works Up Appetite for Aunt Mary's Cooking

As New England agriculture taps a new source of labor—using high school boys and girls, college students, and office workers to help harvest a bumper crop of grapes, apples, pears, and plums—the problem of replacing experienced pickers who have left for the armed services or war-production work becomes more acute. John E. Rice of Marlboro, Mass., has made arrangements for board and room for the extra helpers in his orchards. (1) Grapes are ripening now, and the problem is to find enough pickers. (2) Betty-Lee Marden of Marlboro holds up some juicy sun-ripened Concords. (3) "Aunt Mary" Day, whose chicken stew, apple pies and hot doughnuts rate high with the pickers. (4) After a day in the orchard, these Boston office workers, who have had a grand week end in the orchard, find plenty of cool milk to help down the bounteous repast of chicken, home-grown vegetables, topped off with hot apple pie.

Crop Picking Like Vacation in Marlboro

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It may be Josie's way with high school lads. Or, possibly it might be Aunt Mary's delicious chicken stew, her juicy apple pies, and the hot doughnuts so keenly relished by college students and office workers. Perhaps, it may even be a combination of both.

But, certain it is, New England agriculture has tapped an entirely new source of labor to help with the harvesting of bumper fruit and vegetable crops, according to John E. Rice, of Marlboro, Mass., owner of the 100 miles of fruit trees standing on the 350-acre farm which bears his name. And it's here that Josie—Mrs. Josephine Howe—and Aunt Mary—Mrs. Mary E. Day—do their part in keeping inexperienced help happy and contented.

The high-school boys and girls all sing the same chorus: "We want Josie!" Excused from their studies to help with the harvesting of apples, pears, plums, and grapes, they hike, bike, and travel by bus to the John E. Rice Orchards. There they render valiant service in the absence of the regular fruit pickers, many of whom have gone off to war or entered war-production factories. The youngsters like Josie as a boss.

But, the more mature workers—the college men and women, the office workers from Boston, Worcester, and other near-by cities who stay overnight—sing the praises of Aunt Mary's cooking.

"We haven't had a vacation this summer," said one of a group of Boston office women who had just finished a happy week end picking apples, "and these two days, even though we worked hard, have been just like a vacation."

The women had spent two nights at the farm. Mr. Rice rented 50 cot beds from the Girl Scouts Camp Virginia, in Hudson. Complete with sheets, blankets, matresses, and pillows, they cost him $1.50 each for the season. He, in turn, furnishes pickers with meals, a bed in a large comfortable dormitory, and cares for their laundry, all for a dollar a day. There's even a shower bath, installed by a group of men from the Harvard School of Business Administration, who spent their fall vacation picking apples.

Besides the college men and office girls, many groups of students from Wellesley, Tufts, Boston College, and Boston University have found both profit and pleasure from a few well-occupied days among the fruit trees and grape vines. Mr. Rice has had as many as 125 workers a day during the last few weeks, picking, packing, grading, and trucking the fruit.

At one end of the dormitory, a long table, covered with white oilcloth and illuminated by kerosene lamps, holds out its appeal to hungry workers after a day's labor in the orchards. From the kitchen just around the corner comes the savory odor of chicken stew, spicy pies, and luscious doughnuts. Between the places set for the hungry help stands a long row of quart bottles of milk—"all the milk they wish," said Mr. Rice.

Apple Picking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine — When it comes to obtaining manpower for orchard work from outside the ranks of regular pickers, the Rev. Charles L. Stevens, pastor of the Alfred Congregational Church, discards his ministerial garb for six days a week and dons overalls in order to boss the apple picking in one of York County's biggest orchards.

Organizing a crew of pickers, Mr. Stevens goes with them every morning to Limerick, 18 miles distant, and works from eight o'clock to five. There, in the Sokokis Orchards of Walter Dolley, he supervises the work of the housewives and high-school boys and girls who are helping harvest the banner crop of apples.

Spot-picking for color is the method of harvesting employed by Mr. Dolley throughout the five orchards that go to make up the 25 acres with their 1,000 trees known as the Sokokis Orchards. So every morning Mr. Dolley and Mr. Stevens survey the trees and mark the reddest ones with white handkerchiefs to be picked first. Then the pickers cover the entire orchard for "drops." The women next gather all the apples that can be reached from the ground on the marked trees and last of all comes a group of 4-H lads and their ladders. They climb to the tops and pick to the last big red MacIntosh.

Here and there throughout the orchards are piles of empty boxes to which the pickers bring their baskets of fruit and carefully, very carefully lest any be bruised, deposit the apples. The boxes are covered and nailed up right there for owing to the impossibility of getting experienced graders the Dolley apples are taken directly from the orchards to the cold storage warehouses in Portland to be graded and packed.

Offices Open For Nightly Registration

For the convenience of Bostonians who wish to vote in the Nov. 3 state election, the Boston Election Commission is opening branch offices for night registration in each of the City's 22 wards.

In order to vote, Boston residents must register between now and October 14, inclusive. Only persons listed on Jan. 1 may register.

City Hall Annex will be open for this purpose from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. each weekday until Oct. 14. In addition, the following list of branch offices will be open from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. on each week day, except holidays, from now until Oct. 6:

Ward 1—Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street.
Ward 2—Ward Room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets.
Ward 3—Brandeis Vocational High School, Common Street entrance.
Ward 4—Rice School, Appleton Street.
Ward 5—Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Melrose Street.
Ward 6—Parkman School, West Broadway, between B and C Streets.
Ward 7—South Boston High School, Thomas Park.
Ward 8—Joshua Bates School, Harrison Avenue.
Ward 9—Everett School, Northampton Street, near Tremont Street.
Ward 10—Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street.
Ward 11—Abby W. May School, Thornton Street.
Ward 12—Boston Clerical School, Warren Street.
Ward 13—Municipal Building, Columbia Road, corner Bird treet.
Ward 14—Christopher Gibson School, Ronald Street.
Ward 15—Quincy Street School, Quincy Street, corner Stanley Street.
Ward 16—Mary Hemenway School, Adams Street, corner King Street.
Ward 17—Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street.
Ward 18—Edmund P. Tileston School, Babson Street, near Fremont Street.
Ward 19—Curtis Hall, South Street (Custodian's Room).
Ward 20—Longfellow School, South Street, corner Hewlett Street.
Ward 21—Washington Allston School, Cambridge Street.
Ward 22—Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets.

A different group of supplementary offices will be employed by the Election Commission from Oct. 7 to Oct. 14 in the 22 wards. The location of these offices will be published in The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 7.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Little change in temperature except slightly colder in extreme northern portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:57 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Friday, 5:30 a. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:58 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Hamid-Morton circus continues at the Boston Garden under the sponsorship of the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Matinees are at 3 p. m. and evening performances at 8:30.

Tomorrow

A talk on Flemish paintings will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Sayward at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Connecticut Scare Yields Up Small Fry

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1—Suburban Hartford had a parachute troop scare this week and learned how the FBI and the State Police would act if a genuine spy dropped from an enemy plane some day. Two hundred draft registrants who were without their registration cards, four enemy aliens and several citizens exceeding the speed limit were detained, at least temporarily, and homes of 72 enemy alien families were searched for contraband.

The "parachute" was a sleeve target that broke loose from an airplane and fell in the woods of Rocky Hill, a few miles south of Hartford. But when the story reached State Police headquarters it was sufficiently alarming to bring the emergency squad to Rocky Hill and Wethersfield. All motorists on the Silas Deane Highway were stopped and questioned. The woods were searched, and for two days the police and Federal agents continued to comb the area.

The 200 draft registrants, taken in small groups to State Police headquarters, were allowed to go as soon as they could reach their local draft board on the telephone and establish the fact that they were registered. The speeders went to the local court. The four aliens, traveling without permits, were turned over to the district attorney's office for questioning and eventually released. In the 72 raids on homes of aliens the police seized cameras, shotguns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, a shortwave receiving set, an Italian flag and foreign language literature.

One AWOL soldier was caught in the net. He was turned over to the Army at Bradley Field.

Scrap Collections

A Connecticut town, Simsbury, claims the national record for scrap metal collection. The town finished its scrap drive this week and John E. Ellsworth, salvage chairman, said:

"We heard about a Nebraska town that was supposed to be tops in the country with a per capita collection of 104 pounds. Well, Simsbury went beyond that figure with a collection equivalent to more than 125 pounds for every man, woman and child in the town."

Simsbury turned up 250 tons of metal in two weeks.

Other Connecticut towns, spurred by statements from Gov. Robert A. Hurley and State Defense Council Chairman Wesley Sturges, organized campaigns this week, to start collections October 10. In country towns a farm scrap harvest will start on that date. In cities, salvage committees are being helped by staffs of the daily newspapers.

McLevy Drive

Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport has started his ninth campaign for Governor. Over a span of 18 years, McLevy has been the Socialist standard bearer, stumping the State as widely and as vigorously as the candidates of either major party. He has never come close to election, but four years ago the votes he drew from Dr. Wilbur L. Cross were credited with bringing about the defeat of a man who had been elected four times on the Democratic ticket, and making Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, the State's Governor for two years.

Women Sought

State Forester Austin F. Hawes wants women volunteers to fight forest fires. They can be especially useful, he believes, in patrolling woodland areas on bicycles, on horseback or on foot.

Libbie's
Featuring the New
Fall Frocks
Coats and Suits
At Interesting Prices
74 Center Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Now Is the Time
to Consider New
FALL DRAPERIES
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Beauty and Warmth
BULLARD'S
Orange St., corner of Elm
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Besse-Richey
Quality Clothes
for Men and Boys
at Fair Prices
778-782 Chapel Street
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A Community
Institution
Founded on
Efficient Service
and High Ideals
MONARCH
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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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you are seeking is not
in this issue call
5-2315
Hours 2 to 4 daily, except
Saturday
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Advertising Information Bureau
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DOWN TO EARTH
WALLPAPER
SALE
Ends Saturday, October 3rd
Prices Slashed
Features Wallpapers for
Every Room
☆
Visit Our NEW Home
Decorations Department
featuring
Pictures Ornaments
Plaques Pottery
Metal and Glass Ware
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
234 Orange Street, corner Elm Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Lohengrin
WEDDING RINGS
Tribute to the years ahead . . . our matched
pair of wedding bands for bride and groom
in gold, seamless and enduring as time itself.
TIME PAYMENTS AT NO EXTRA COST
Michaels
JEWELERS... SILVERSMITHS SINCE 1900
STORES IN LEADING CONNECTICUT CITIES
AUTHORIZED JEWELER

Our Famous
FRANCES DENNEY
Toiletries
20% off
Preparations for skin care, make-up accessories, bath luxuries, gift articles—all at a 20% saving for ten days, October 1st to 10th!
MALLEY'S
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO
When your slip lets you
down by hiking up SWITCH
TO
Mary Barron
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DEPENDABLE
Wihander
[illegible]

Cargoes by Air Are Expected Soon to Equal Those by Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—American cargo planes, already girdling the globe, will be carrying as much freight as wartime ocean shipping by the end of next year, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America believes.

Hundreds of these fast, tough and efficient planes are already in service and unannounced thousands are scheduled for construction as the United States seeks not only to beat the submarine menace but to speed transportation of men and materials to vital fronts in a matter of hours instead of weeks.

According to the Chamber, the Army's Air Transport Command and the Navy's Air Transport Service are today performing "a modern miracle of transportation."

At present these cargo-carrying giants are operating over four rapidly-expanding routes, from points on both U. S. coasts and from many other sections of the nation. Dozens of planes leave daily for Australia and New Zealand. Others fly to Alaska, Russia and China, while still others maintain the regular route to the British Isles via Iceland. Great fleets of these planes operate to Egypt via South America and then continue on to India and the South Pacific Battle areas.

New Models Produced

"Some of the cargo planes now rolling from production lines at the aircraft plants are wholly new models and others are modifications of existing transport liners which have proved their ability to take it through multiple-thousands of miles of service over the country's established commercial air lines," the Chamber says.

Despite some criticism this summer that this country was not paying enough heed to the possibility of air transport, there is evidence that neither the Army nor the Navy have been asleep on this question. Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, has announced that many months ago the Army had laid out a program balancing the production of cargo and combat planes.

On the basis of General Arnold's testimony before congressional committees, it is expected that cargo planes will form approximately 21 per cent of all aircraft produced during the current quarter-year.

Airmen say that this is a very high percentage and is adequate proof that this country is laying great stress upon air transport for men and materials. What is more, during the first half of 1943 the proportion of cargo-carriers is expected to rise to 30 per cent.

Big Increase Is Expected

The Chamber estimates that commercial airlines carrying goods for the Army, and which began with a transportation volume of approximately 170,000 pounds a week, will soon be carrying 2,000,000 pounds a week.

"American aircraft plants, already turning out cargo planes in large numbers could, if assured of a steady flow of the necessary critical materials, increase these numbers sharply as the war progresses," the Chamber says. "The cargo carriers already produced are serving as the big answer to the critical problem of transportation and supply.

"Although they cannot carry the large loads transported by trains and ships, cargo planes can make their trips in one-tenth of the time required for rail hauls and in 1 per cent of the time needed for sea transportation. For instance, a cargo plane can make the round trip to Egypt in one week.

"Forty thousand re-designed planes of the type of the giant Douglas B-19, the world's largest landplane, could do the work of the entire United Nations Merchant Fleet. Experts point out that many sky giants could be built by the aircraft manufacturing industry within the next few years if the need is demonstrated, and adequate supplies of the proper materials made available.

Already Exceed Expectations

"Today, the Army Transport Command is operating an intercontinental air line already larger than practical men thought possible for many years to come. Included in the ranks of the command are many of the top-flight executives and other figures who during the past decade founded and successfully operated the gigantic American commercial air lines system.

"Working with Regular Army officers, they have helped build the Air Transport Command, creating airports in jungles, in desert wastes and amid the sub-Arctic snows so that ton-lots of war materials may be delivered at spots where they are the most urgently needed—and in the shortest possible time."

Achievements to Date

The United States is today turning out, or plans to turn out, a considerable number of cargo-carrying planes. Among these are:

The Curtiss C-46 Commando. Twin-engined, it can carry jeeps and field artillery as well as a large number of troops. An all-plywood version of the Commando, called the C-76, will soon be in service.

The Lockheed C-60 and the Lockheed C-69. The former is a two-engine craft, while the latter, capable of carrying huge freight loads, has four of the most powerful airplane engines made in America.

The Douglas C-54, also a four-engine cargo-carrier, is said to be able to transport seven tons of freight for 1,000 miles or a ton and a half of freight for 3,000 miles. Douglas is also turning out the C-53 Skytrooper. Designed to carry personnel and light freight it can transport as much as four tons.

Property Profitless, Landlord Closing It

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1 (AP)—W. J. B. Mayor, real estate operator, said he will close a nine-unit apartment property, now filled with tenants, Oct. 15. He said he could not operate without a financial loss, because of rent-control regulations.

Tenants will be notified tomorrow to vacate.

"Last winter, my net clearance from Oct. 1 to the end of February was exactly $95.40. Today I learned it would cost at least $100 more than it did last year to buy coal."

He said he notified the Office of Price Administrator he would close the buildings, and the OPA official with whom he talked said "it was all right with him, but the Government would open them again."

"I said that was all right if the Government would pay me a fair price."

Winter Rules Found For Planes in Iceland

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—Engineers at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation laboratories announced today they had brought about polar climate in a New Jersey test cell, designed to prepare aircraft engines for use this coming winter in Iceland and other "iceboxes" of the world.

Working through the hot summer months in collaboration with research workers of the Standard Oil Company, the fur-clad engineers encountered a synthetic winter when they walked into a cold chamber. Even at its warmest the cell was more than 100 degrees colder than the outside temperature.

Here an aircraft engine, covered inches deep with ice, was operated under conditions simulating those encountered in operating warplanes from hangarless bases where temperatures of 50 to 60 degrees below zero congeal oil to the consistency of glue, change gasoline into a lifeless fluid and rob batteries of voltage.

After tests are applied involving all factors facing the plane in sub-arctic regions, the results and recommendations are forwarded to air fleets of the United Nations for use during the winter ahead.

The easy, quick and sure way to make 12 to 18 delicious corn muffins is to use

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX

GRISTEDES
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Use Golden Rule
Light-nin Biscuit Flour
for Delicious
APPLE DUMPLINGS
(or fruit roll)

2 cups Light-nin Biscuit Flour*
¾ cup milk

ADD THE MILK to the flour and stir well, then roll the dough about 1/3 inch thick on a floured board and brush with melted butter. Cut into squares for individual dumplings, or spread the whole piece with about 3 cups sliced apples mixed with ¼ cup brown or white sugar and ¾ teaspoon Cinnamon*. Roll like a jelly roll, cut into 4 or 6 slices and place (flat side down) in a shallow pan containing the following hot sauce: ¾ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon Salt*, 2 tablespoons butter, juice of ½ lemon and 1 cup hot water boiled together about 3 minutes. Bake in a very hot oven (425°F.) about 25 minutes. Serves 4.

NOTE:—Any other fruit may be used. Sweeten to suit taste.

*Golden Rule Product

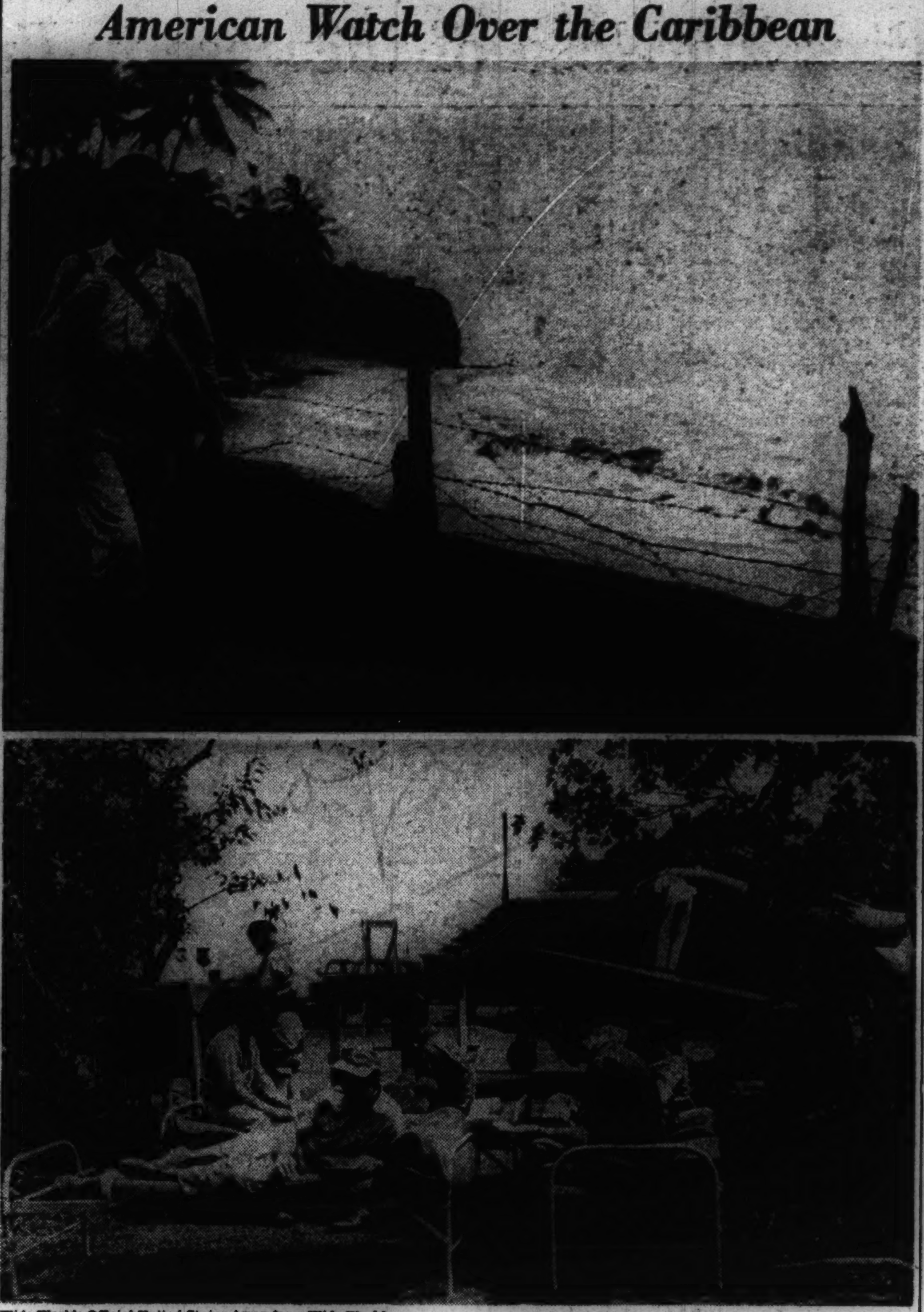
A postcard with your name and address will bring our representative in your locality.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

2 lbs. fresh tomatoes in each 6-oz. can
MADONNA
Tomato Paste

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
Capacity 1500 Bbls.
PENDLETON, ORE.

American Watch Over the Caribbean



Wide World; Official United States Army from Wide World

Vigil Is Kept on Land and in Air

Top: The coast of the Caribbean Sea, with its numerous inlets and coves which could be used as landing places by the enemy, is guarded by big guns and United States soldiers. Constant shore patrol is maintained as a precaution against a submarine landing of spies and saboteurs. Here, Private Archie Floyd of Boas, Ala., is walking guard duty. Note barbed wire entanglement separating mainland from beach. Bottom: A group of fighter pilots relax between alerts. Air bases are hidden in the Caribbean jungles and plane engines are kept warmed up for immediate duty.

Unions Warned U. S. Can Exist Without Them

TORONTO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, told American labor leaders that, although the people cannot live without labor, they can live without labor unions and they will "live without them here if all of us don't get in there and pitch."

In an address before the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, he said he was not implying that labor has any exclusive responsibility for the country's failure to produce the maximum of war implements, but that he felt working people had the biggest stake in the war. Nevertheless, he said, labor's wartime record "in many instances, does not make the best reading."

As to the war itself, "we are losing it now," the Admiral declared.

He said he was aware that some employers were unscrupulous enough to provoke a strike for selfish purposes, but pleaded with labor to "refuse to be incited."

"Whenever you strike," he added, "whenever you feel like striking, just stop and consider, 'whom will I harm?' you will certainly not hurt the managers of the business, whose pay goes on just the same. . . . when you strike you hurt, first and most important, the boy on the firing line who needs the bullets you are making and, second, yourselves."

Asserting that labor organizations would lose public support if they condoned any work stoppages, the Admiral said:

"Your answer may be: 'They can't live without us.' I will admit that no one can live without labor, but they certainly can live without labor unions. They are living without them in Germany, and in Italy, and in Japan, and they seem to be doing right well—at least for the moment—and, in my opinion, they will live without them here if all of us don't get in there and pitch."

It's a Bank-Run Voice —Laughton at Bonds

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—A voice so persuasive that it sent listeners running for the bank took to the radio waves Sept. 29 in a one-man drive to sell war bonds to America. At day's end, the voice, belonging to Charles Laughton, English actor, had sold $250,000 of bonds.

For 16½ hours Mr. Laughton sat in a booth at radio station WEAF and broke in on programs and station breaks. He cajoled, joked, grew sarcastic and even warned.

Mr. Laughton began his campaign at 7 a. m., and continued until 11:30 p. m. When not on the air he answered phone calls from bond buyers, thanking them and urging them to buy more.

One of his bond purchasers was Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of President Roosevelt's representative at the Vatican.

This Will Help Keep You Warm

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The Office of Price Administration said today a three-figure formula would be used in determining the quantity of fuel oil to be allowed to each householder under the rationing program to be set up in 30 States.

OPA spokesmen said the formula would be designed to show the number of gallons which should provide a 65-degree daytime temperature in each home, and would be worked out by multiplying floor area by "degree days" and dividing the result by a constant to be supplied by the OPA.

They gave this explanation:

The first figure will be supplied by the householder in his application for a rationing allowance after he measures the square feet of living space in his house. This figure will vary from house to house.

The second or "degree days" figure, a measurement of the intensity and duration of the heating season, will vary with the locality. It is for any locality "the average number of days in the heating season there multiplied by the number of degrees of heat required to raise the temperature of a house from the average outside temperature to the 65-degree level."

The third figure, or constant, will be uniform throughout the rationed area and will be designed to reflect "a reasonable standard of insulation and heating-retention efficiency" for any home.

W. C. T. U. Primes For Coming Parley

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1 (AP)—Declaring "the exigencies of the war demand that liquor's waste of manpower, transportation, materials and morale be halted," the President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union called the group's Executive Committee into session today to draw up final plans for the convention opening here Friday.

"This will be one of the most important conventions in W. C. T. U. history," said Mrs. Ida B. Wise, Evanston, Ill., President of the organization since 1933.

Mrs. Wise will speak at the first general session Friday. Others to be heard during the five-day session include: Dr. George Barton Cutten, President Emeritus of Colgate University; Dr. Charles Allen Clark, missionary who returned recently from Korea, and Judge Camille Kelley, of the Memphis Juvenile Court.

How Riveter Pledges $40 Weekly to Bonds

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Somebody wondered how John Echternach, full-time riveter at North American Aircraft Corporation, could subscribe $40 of each weekly pay check to buy war bonds.

"It costs me nothing to live," he explained. "I get my room and board for managing the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. You see, I'm also a full-time student at University of California, Los Angeles."

As a sideline, he serves as the salaried Business Manager of the campus humor magazine.

Hotel Empire

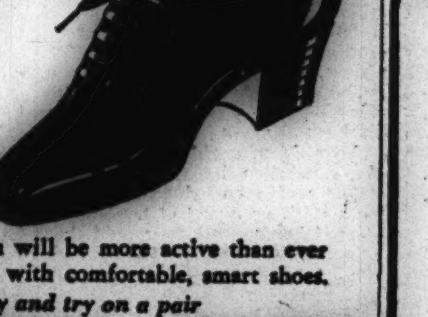
Landis Sees Lag In East's Defense

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—The whole Eastern Seaboard is lagging behind California in air defense preparations, according to James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Informed yesterday that it took New York City air-raid wardens 18 minutes to mobilize for the Labor Day air-raid alarm, Mr. Landis told reporters: "That's a long time. Los Angeles could do it in six or seven minutes."

The Director said he did not wish to single out New York for unfavorable comparison with West Coast cities, but declared that many eastern cities were behind in defense preparations and that there was need of many more "incident" drills for various protective units.

He said the possibility of air raids on the East Coast was as great today as at any time since the war started.



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Comfort
#4812
Walking Oxford in
Army tan and black
baby calf.......$9.95

This Fall and Winter you will be more active than ever before—be sure you start with comfortable, smart shoes.
Drop in today and try on a pair
INDIAN WALK SHOES
"As Comfortable as a Moccasin for Every Member of the Family"
NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 39th Street, 987 Madison Avenue, 2315 Broadway, 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Road, 1372 Metropolitan Avenue. BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. FAR ROCKAWAY: 1916 Mott Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue. JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard. EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Avenue. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Avenue.

Value of Press Cited by Food Industry Men

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 1 (AP)—Big men in the food industry are becoming more and more aware that freedom of the press is valuable to them, S. M. Williams, Public Relations Counsel for the National Association of Food Chains, told the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday.

"Leaders in the food industry realize that without a free press, free enterprise will be in danger and without free enterprise, a free press will be in danger," Mr. Williams said at the concluding session of the Association's annual convention.

Food chains are maintaining newspaper advertising, he said in the face of three operating difficulties—(1) lack of goods to sell; (2) price ceilings "which caught these low-price distributors in a squeeze"; and (3) labor shortage.

"But newspaper advertising built up this business and, if forced to curtail, it will not be through any loss of faith in newspaper advertising," he added.

Surveying trends in food advertising, Mr. Williams said a recent survey showed at least one large concern was spreading its advertising over several days in the week rather than running heavy schedules on Thursdays and Fridays.

United States war correspondents deserve America's undying gratitude for imperiling themselves to warn the nation of its dangers, Harry M. Ayres, Chairman of the Association's Newspaper Week Committee, said.

The publisher of the Anniston (Ala.) Star said Winston Churchills' famous statement—"There never was a time in history when so many owed so much to so few"—could be applied to the correspondents.

"Bringing that home, I say there never has been a time in history when the people of the United States owed so much to so few, as to those foreign correspondents who risked their lives—some lost them—in order to bring us a message to prepare so we could fight to stay free," he added to long applause.

Mr. Ayres said the politics-as-usual idea was too prevalent in Washington and the press should convince officials of the necessity for concentrating on the war.

"We, as spokesmen for the American people are so far ahead of the Government at Washington in the conduct of the war that it doesn't even see the light. With my feeble voice, I'm going to try to convince them, from the President down, that politics has no place in the country at war."

Mr. Ayres warned the newspapers to do a good job in their current scrap metal campaign. He said the papers had forced Donald Nelson to shake up the War Production Board and Mr. Nelson then gave the newspapers a job to do in the scrap campaign.

Italian Incarcerated —Put Nails in Work

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP)—A young Italian-born apprentice machinist admitted in Federal Court here that he put screws and nails in naval engines at a war plant where he formerly was employed but he insisted "I didn't mean to do it. I just got mad."

A Federal agent told the court that damage may have been done to motors already installed in vessels now at sea and "we may hear of some of the boats blowing up."

The boy, Michele Ferretti, was committed to a Federal institution until 21 under the United States delinquency statute. Government attorneys indicated that a charge of tampering with defence machinery would be dropped.

Choice Beef Shortage Is Believed Imminent

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP) George A. Casey, President of the National Independent Association of Meat Packers, said today a "famine" of choice beef will occur in the next 10 days in sections remote from cattle-raising areas because of a new wholesale price ceiling fixed by the OPA.

The ceiling of 23 cents a pound will force packers to handle choice beef at a loss, Mr. Casey said, and as a result they will cease buying meat for slaughter in the hope of forcing down the growers' price.

Failure of Health Insurance In Britain Cited by A. M. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — So many unexpected drawbacks have developed in the operation of compulsory health insurance in Great Britain, as elsewhere, that sickness there actually has increased, according to the American Medical Association.

In its pamphlet "Health Insurance in England" recently revised, the A. M. A. declares that there has been a "constant and rapid increase in disabling sickness among those who receive treatment" under the compulsory system in Britain.

The A. M. A.'s statement is based on government reports, one of which says that from 1921 to 1927: "The claims (for health insurance benefits) have risen by 41 per cent. The claims of unmarried women have risen by 60 per cent. The claims of married women have risen by 106 per cent."

In comment an official of the A. M. A. adds: "An examination of the various reports of the Ministers of Health of England and Scotland will find repeated complaints and speculations as to the reason for increased sickness, since the health insurance law was enacted."

This report of the Medical Association, whose membership of 110,000 physicians makes it the largest medical body in the world, runs counter to the belief of many advocates of the plan for the United States.

Such enthusiasts feel that compulsory health insurance necessarily will reduce sickness here, observers note.

This expectation is by no means warranted, and there is no reason to be found in British experience for introduction of the compulsory system in the United States, declare officials of the A. M. A.

On the contrary, the making of cash payments to the sick—a provision of every compulsory health insurance system in Europe—tends to foster sickness, the Medical Association reports.

The system of payments of cash to workers during illness is called disability insurance. It is the original form of health insurance. Disability insurance has the backing of the Social Security Board and was recommended by President Roosevelt in his budget message of last January. By a number of its sponsors disability insurance is urged as the opening wedge for compulsory health insurance.

However, payment of money to workers by the state on the ground of illness frequently undermines the desire for recovery, the A. M. A. reports from its European studies.

Mass-production methods of medical care, it also is said, tend to be superficial, especially in crowded areas where insurance doctors are overworked, lead to bureaucracy, hamper progress, foster over-medication, etc.

Handicaps of compulsory health insurance are listed as:

The compulsory type of organization makes it difficult to provide good medical service.

Under compulsory systems, the cash soon becomes insufficient to pay for a good medical service, and it is impossible to raise the money while the service remains inadequate.

Local, and even national, meetings of British medical organizations composed of general practitioners are so occupied with discussions of incurance rates and problems of administration that little time is left for medical science, practice, and new developments. All these elements appear to have resulted in paralyzing progress within the insurance system and to have barred the insured from the benefits of medical gains.

"So far as prevention is concerned, insurance has been a conspicuous failure."

Davis Warns Librarians to Protect U. S. Books Against Axis Destruction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, warned librarians of the nation today that Nazi policies, now adopted by the Japanese, menace American civilization and culture as well as Americans who produce, use and care for books.

"One of the first acts of the Japanese in the Philippines was to destroy an American library," Mr. Davis said in a statement. He described the act as an adoption of the policy of "barbarism" of the Nazis.

This, he continued, "brought directly home to Americans the menace of this war to American civilization, American culture, and American books—as well as those who use American books, produce American books and care for American books. Most of us have realized for a long time that we Americans were not immune. The fact is now made apparent to all of us."

Mr. Davis urged the librarians of the nation to become "combatants" and direct their readers to materials containing the facts about the war.

Anti-Vichy Prisoners Freed in Madagascar

LONDON, Oct. 1 (ONA) — Hundreds of anti-Vichy political prisoners were freed when the British entered Tananarive, Capital of Madagascar, it was disclosed here.

Though details are not yet available, it is believed the prisoners include the de Gaullist former Secretary General Dagron of the Madagascar Government, and a number of prominent natives who declared "France does not accept defeat."

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N. E. Governors Hear of Pressing Need of Increase in Fuel Oil Receipts

Supplies Sent To Cape Cod For Emergency

To insure adequate supplies to care for persons evacuated to the Cape Cod area in case of an emergency, food, clothing and blankets are now being shipped to Hyannis and Provincetown, Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commission of Public Welfare, announced today.

The joint program is being carried out by the Welfare Department and the Services and Supply Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Rotch explained that the supplies will also be available to feed and clothe persons who may be landed from ships sunk off Cape Cod.

The shipments will total 63,000 pounds and will include 19 different items. The items consist of canned goods, such as pork and beans, tomatoes, grapefruit juice, and evaporated milk; staple foods, such as enriched flour, as well as butter, eggs, cheese and peanut butter.

The commodities will be used in the school lunch program in the Cape Cod area and will be replaced constantly so that a substantial supply will be on hand at all times for any emergency.

Paper Group Ups Its 'Sally' Aid

A 400 per cent increase over last year in contributions made by paper stock workers to the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army is reported by Harry Shauman, President of Braver, Healy & Co., and Chairman of the group covering the paper industry. His corps of volunteers has the honor of being the first to pass its goal in the $250,000 drive begun last Monday, according to William G. O'Hare, General Chairman of the campaign.

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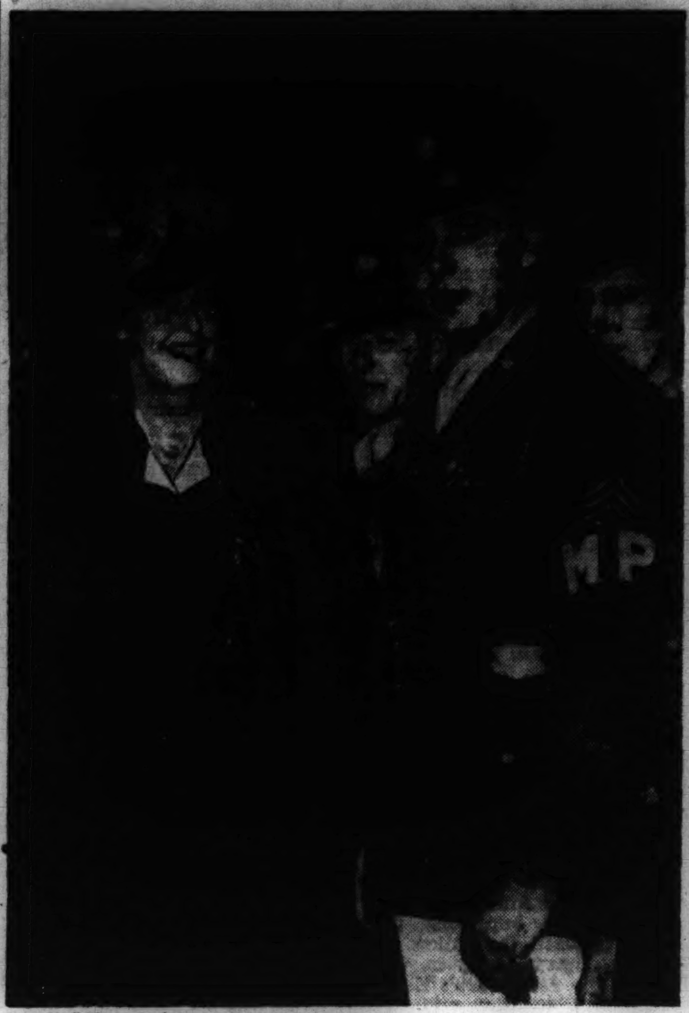

By a Staff Photographer

Jeanette MacDonald Arrives in Boston

The Hollywood actress and concert singer is greeted at South Station by a military guard of honor, as she arrived for her concert tonight, to be given for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief Fund, at Symphony Hall.

Jeanette Arrives in Boston To Build Up Army Relief Fund

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jeanette MacDonald has turned auctioneer. She "sells songs." Encores are flying over the footlights for cash, folding money and I. O. U.'s, as the red-haired, vivacious film star and songstress speeds across the country in a series of 12 concerts for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

The auctioning of encores was her own idea, admits Miss MacDonald, who is in Boston today for an Army Relief concert tonight at Symphony Hall.

Her highest bidder, related the singer with enthusiasm at a press conference, came across with $500 for the "Italian Street Song." That was in Oklahoma City, if anyone wants to know.

Three guesses as to what song they bid for in Chattanooga. Yes, it was "Chattanooga Choo-Choo." For $100! Miss MacDonald said she finally settled for "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life."

Selling Encores

This idea of "selling encores," which has provided more combined funds-and-fun than any concert tour in her career, has no set formula said the gracious singer, who proudly wears the gold wings of her husband, Capt. Gene Raymond now flying with the Army in England. It varies in each city, with the spontaneity of the audience.

In Chicago, for instance, orchestral patrons were tossing bills over the footlights in a green shower, when a man from the balcony came sprinting down the aisle with a huge bundle of bills bursting out of his fists and announced, "This is from the shelf!"

In the meantime, when she isn't selling encores and things, she's selling her autographs—and all for Army Relief, the fund which is made available to families of Army men in need of immediate financial help.

With a special and personal partiality for this branch of the service, Miss MacDonald confided with real feeling that she had never sung for more appreciative audiences than the boys in the camps. She has given many concerts for them and says their favorite song is not a popular ditty like "Deep in the Heart of Texas," but "Ave Maria."

More Serious Side

She believes that this is indicative of a new spirit in the country, a turning away from the shallow frivolity of other days to the more serious side of life which we are all facing now. She finds evidence of it all over the country, in a new kindness and generosity that speaks well for America today and for its future.

The singing star, who arrived at the Hotel Sheraton yesterday in a trim brown suit, with a plaid topcoat thrown over her shoulders, and a brown felt hat topping her gleaming red hair, said her last word from her flier-husband was a cablegram telling her of his promotion to the rank of Captain.

She is singing two of his songs, "Let Me Always Sing," and "Release" in her concert program, and informed reporters that her husband's only regret now is that he has had to give up his music. Otherwise, he is "completely sold on the Army. I don't know whether he will ever go back to pictures again."

Miss MacDonald wore a bracelet with the three gold letters "J. A. R." "I always tell a story about it," she explained. "It used to be J. A. M., so you see I jumped from the j-a-m into the j-a-r."

Likes Baked Beans

Don't breathe a word of this outside of Boston, but the tall slender singer confessed that her favorite dish, of all things, is baked beans! As a matter of fact, she not only confessed the weakness, but bragged about it, adding, moreover, that she could bake them herself, and did—often.

She will have to deny herself the indulgence while here, though, since she cannot eat anything heavy while she is singing. Miss MacDonald does not feel that beans are necessarily synonymous with Saturday night, but has them more often in her home on Sundays.

She bakes them in a large crock and serves them—not with codfish cakes which she loathes with a wrinkle of her nose—but with brown bread, salad, and sometimes barbecued steak.

Miss MacDonald was met at South Station by Capt. Bernard Duffy and escorted to her hotel by a military guard of honor. She started her concert tour on Labor Day and has been on the go ever since, giving a concert one day and traveling the next.

Springfield was the last stop on Tuesday night, and Washington will be the next one after Boston's concert tonight.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

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Handicraft Work to Aid War Effort

The Army and Navy hope to put New Englanders' handicraft skills to work in winning the war, according to Charles H. Dudley, Director of the First Annual Handicraft Show, which, combined with the New England Folk Festival, will be held for five days beginning Oct. 6 at the Boston Garden. He told of the U. S. Government's interest in the Handicraft Show at a luncheon in the Boston Garden yesterday.

"The Army and Navy are sending representatives to the Show in order to determine if the craftsmen can make, in their homes, articles for war," he said. "The War Production Board is likewise sending a representative to assist the craftsmen in obtaining materials for their work, as well as an exhibit to show them what articles are needed in the war effort."

An added meaning for people to handicraft in wartime was seen by Mr. Dudley, who said, "We are going to have to satisfy a lot of our own personal needs with our hands. Before this war is over, if you want it, you've probably got to make it."

Enthusiastic responses from all nationalities in Boston to the call for folk dancers and singers are pouring into the office of Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, Director of the New England Folk Festival, she reported.

She described the New England Folk Festival as a "people's holiday," in which a cross-section of the most significant of the folk songs, music and dances forming the warp and woof of New England's cultural pattern will be presented.

"These forms of expression," she said, "show the differences and similarities of the varied racial and national groups which make up our Nation. They have been necessary in the past to lighten our days, and they are needed now."

Folk patterns in New England and other regions will be traced in conferences held Friday and Saturday mornings, Oct. 9, and 10, at the Garden from 10 a. m. to 12 noon, Miss Knott said. In addition to music playe don the Irish harp, British ballads and New England folk songs, two South American groups will be given by Madame Chinaroff (representing the Peruvian Consulate in Boston and Miss Isadora Falcoa, representing the Brazilian Consulate here.

By a Staff Photographer

Cotton Wedding Gown

White cotton lace wedding gown with mantilla worn by Miss Elaine Penn—a new wartime production resulting from cotton's sudden rise this year as a vehicle of fashion. Immediately after the wedding the gown can be used as a practical wartime costume. This is one of the new cotton styles shown at the fashion exhibit during the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

Chamber Demands Anti-Inflation Vote

Intimating that neither the farm bloc nor any other group should be allowed to hold up quick action in the anti-inflation measure, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today wired Massachusetts members of the House of Representatives an urgent appeal for immediate passage of a constructive anti-inflation measure.

This action is essential to forestall the threat of a disastrous rise in prices, it was pointed out by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 259 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, Nov. 30, 7:15 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

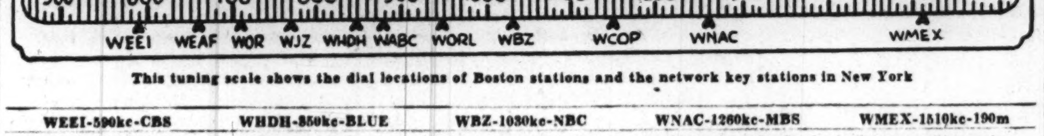
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	David Harum: sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	World Series: St. Louis-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	New York game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	U. S. Navy Band	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	World Series: St. Louis-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	U. S. Navy Band	Organ: Songs	"Right to Happiness"	New York game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	World Series: St. Louis-	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	New York game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Jobs for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee
4:45	Network program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sport comments	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	lies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport comments	Show
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute".	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	'Hello from Hawaii'	Adrian and Alice, songs	"How'm I Doing?": Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	Jean Evans, songs
7:45	'Hello from Hawaii'	News comment	Hawk's Quiz Show	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Reflections'; Frank	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta": conducted	"The Dixettes"
8:15	Sinatra; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	by Alfred Wallenstein	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the Draft Age	"Aldrich Family": drama	Howard-Shelton: quiz	Dreamland Four: songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Be Lowered to	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	Eighteen?"	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Borge; guests; speaker;	"Chateau Hogan": com-	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Savitt's Orch.; comedy	music	edy; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, News.	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Ransom Sherman; orch.	Legion commander	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Education talk	String concert	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45	News; Rideout	Don Dudley's Orch.	Making": dramatizat'ns	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Jimmy McHale's Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Bobby Byrnes' Or.	F. Henderson's Orch.	March to Victory	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music: News	Music You Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Talks; Music	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Jack Dalton, songs	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Hit the Deck": music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": News	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore: News	News; Music	Posey: comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Quintones"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Reader"	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries; News	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Symphonettes	"Breakfast Club"	Melodeers: vocal	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket.	"Salon Serenade"	Recorded BBC News	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"Music Room"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate": drama	Sing and Swing Shop	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	Marie Mason
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard,	Talk; Salon orchestra
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Babette, Phil Saltman	"Against the Storm"	Army-Navy "E" award,	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch.	Lisbon Falls, Maine	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singing Sam	George and Dixie	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Fire Commissioner	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup: orch	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble,	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping talk	News; Concert music	Evelyn Cornett, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Treasury Star Parade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Aristocrats"
2:00	Serial drama	War courses talk	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends,	"Lonely Women": sketch	Network sports	Leatherneck Paaade
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Betty Crocker, Talk	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Prokofieff's "Peter	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	and the Wolf"	Joe Rines's Music	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Musical Interlude	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Treasury Parade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Network program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown".	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries",	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:15	lies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Sportscast	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	Report to Nation	"The Lone Ranger":	Neighborhood Call	"Red Ryder": drama	"Golden Melodies"
7:45	Report to Nation	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	'Kate Smith Hour':	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News",	Antonini's Orchestra
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	drama; guests	Talks, John Winant, Lord	"Information Please!":	"This Is Navy Norfolk":	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith; News	Halifax, S. K. Ratcliffe	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Dorothy Lamour	"Gangbusters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	"That Brewster	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing":	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy": serial	Lewis's Orch.; comedy	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Network Sports	News reports; Defense
10:15	Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Frankie Masters' Orch
10:45	Shriner; Orchestra	Charles Weike's Orch.	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:15	Ben. Aiken, Vt.	Dance orchestra	Victory Forum	Del Courtney's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Network speakers	Day's End; News
11:45	chestra	Music; News	News Service	Network speakers	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; "Catching the 5:05."
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organist.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and 439B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—World Series: St. Louis-New York, from St. Louis.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods," Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein conducting.
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:30 p. m.—"Chauteau Hogan" — Comedy.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—New Legion commander.
10:30 p. m.—Dance music.
10:45 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny McGee's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The Propaganda War," Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Col. Walter Elliott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Oct. 2

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 9.70mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Day-to-Day Dependence Seen By January as Things Stand

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1 (AP)—The six New England Governors were told at a conference here today that if New England's oil receipts do not increase immediately by a large percentage, the section will be dependent upon day-to-day receipts over congested rail facilities by January.

The statement was made by Joseph F. White, only New England member of the Transportation Committee of the 17-State District Committee on Supply and Distribution.

He said that for the weeks preceding Sept. 12, New England received only 70 per cent of its rationed requirements, while 11 other eastern states received 94 per cent. He said the comparison for the week ended Sept. 19 was "even more unfavorable to New England."

Willard W. Wright, Chairman of the New England Subcommittee on Supply and Distribution, offered a six-point program for dealing with the oil shortage. He urged continued pressure for conversion, a survey to determine how gasoline consumption could be reduced without hurting the war effort, careful scrutiny by rationing boards of applications for supplemental rations, impressing upon coupon holders that coupons are no guarantee of available fuel, suspending restrictions on interstate and intrastate truck movements, and, if necessary, eliminating nondefense industrial use of oil rather than allow "people to be too cold this winter." Mr. Wright told the Governors he was going to New York to map a distribution plan for joint use of 21 selected terminals in the six New England states which might increase tank-car movement into the area by as much as 50 per cent.

Fuel Total Unknown

The amount of fuel oil to be made available to heat New England homes this winter is not known to anyone because of the many war uncertainties, the three key men in New England's fuel oil administration said today in a joint statement read to the Conference of New England Governors meeting in Providence, R. I.

Signers of the statement were Robert Hull, New England representative of the Petroluem Coordinator for War; Kenneth Backman, Regional Director, Office of Price Administration, and W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board. They declared that the situation was "acute" and constituted a "real emergency," and said "There is at the present time just one answer for everyone with self-interest as well as patriotism: he who can convert to coal should convert immediately."

Full Statement

The full statement follows:

The public has been confused with respect to the fuel oil situation in New England during the coming winter by reason of conflicting statements and estimates, a number of which have been unauthoritative.

No one can state with exactitude the amount of fuel oil which will be available to New England consumers during the coming winter due to the many war uncertainties which exist and the special emergency arrangement which must be made.

Petroleum Co-ordinator for War Harold L. Ickes has made an estimate that the deficiency under last year is likely to be 25 per cent and may be more. Local estimates have placed the deficiency as high as 50 per cent, probably without full knowledge of all the plans of the Fuel Co-ordinator in mind.

At any rate all Federal authorities agree that the situation is acute, represents a real emergency and that far more conversions to coal than have yet taken place is essential. Voluntary response to date has been inadequate. Consequently a rationing system has been announced by the Office of Price Administration which includes the following essentials:

1. No oil to commercial users who can convert but do not do so.
2. Limited supply to domestic users under a formula which as long as the present estimated supply can be maintained, should keep the average home heated to 65 degrees with some special consideration to home owners with poorly insulated houses or inefficient heating systems which cannot be improved upon provided that it is impossible for such home owners to convert to coal.

Survey for Conversion

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War is now determining whether or not industrial and commercial oil burning facilities can be converted to the use of solid fuel and will report its findings on individual cases to the Office of Price Administration. Where there is a delay in obtaining materials either for commercials or domestic conversion, the WPB will advise the OPA so that limited quantities of oil may be rationed until conversion is possible.

The subscribers to this statement are not aware of any discrimination which has taken place with respect to the treatment of New England, but are investigating the charges which have been made in this respect. They are working in complete co-operation and accord and pledge to the Governors of the New England States assembled a united effort to see that New Englanders are provided with the maximum amount of heat during the coming winter consistent with war conditions and the treatment accorded to other sections of the country.

They, in turn, seek the support and help of the Governors of all other States and municipal bodies and officials, and the general public in bringing about an increasing number of conversions. There is at the present time just one answer for every one with self-interest as well as patriotism: he who can convert to coal should convert immediately.

Governor to Try Skill at Sewing

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will try out his skill as a "seamstress" tomorrow afternoon when he is scheduled to sew a star on an American flag as part of a nationwide "pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States" sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The flag is being taken to every State in the Nation by the D. A. R. representatives to have each Governor sew the star of his own state in its place on the standard. The Massachusetts ceremony will take place in the Hall of Flags, State House, at 4 p. m. tomorrow.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News, from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p. m.—"The United Nations."

WRCO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Window Candles and Outside Lighted Trees and Decorations Out This Christmas

Dimout Rules Put Damper On Holiday Gayety on Coast

Gay Christmas lightings out of doors on trees in hundreds of city parks and candles in countless house windows along the Massachusetts coast line must be out this Christmas season, and every year for the duration, because they violate dimout regulations, the State Committee on Public Safety has ruled.

Committee officials said today that this decision was made with the "understanding" of the Army, and added they presumed it would apply to the entire New England coast and to other districts which may in future come into the dimout area.

The red, green, and yellow lights symbolizing the warmth of Christmastide will be extinguished to save the lives of merchant seamen, it was explained, unless last-minute changes are made.

Lights Would Cast Glow

Christmas lights would cast "a great sheen of sky-glow above our coast," and make it "an unhappy Christmas, indeed, for men on the decks of cold, dark, submarine-threatened Atlantic vessels," Committee officials declared.

Candles placed in house windows, taken together by the thousands, would not only cast a sky-glow, but would themselves weave a pattern of bright light to curtain the shore line, they said.

The ruling emphasizes the importance placed by Civilian Defense officials on the dimout, which is becoming more and more strict in the Bay State, it was pointed out.

Done With Regret

The decision was handed down by the Protection Division of the Safety Committee, of which Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham is director.

"We greatly regret that any such violations of long years of revered traditions should be necessary," an official said.

"But this is war—brutal war, which does, after all, deny the verity of all that Christmas stands for.

"It is somehow symbolic that Yuletide lights must go out. Some day, after victory, they will all come on again, and we will know the value of a really happy Christmas."

Under close Army supervision, one town after another in Greater Boston is cracking down on stores which allow light to stream out of their showwindows from inside sources.

Lights in the show windows, themselves, have long since been ruled extinguished.

Quincy Gets Stiffer

Quincy, Mass., is the latest community to enforce strictest compliance with the letter of dimout regulations, which specify that virtually no light whatsoever must be visible from the outside of a comercial establishment.

Informed Civilian Defense circles expect that within a short time the Army will order a similar crackdown on the entire Atlantic Coast, the dimout belt extending in several places as far as 50 miles.

If this ruling is made this month or next, as expected, the entire Coast would presumably have to forego the cheer of Christmas lighting.

Under the prospective new regulations, moreover, householders may be asked to pull down all window curtains, including even those which do not face the streets. At the present time, the ruling applies only to lights which would be visible from the water, and to lights above the 15th story.

With such a dimout in effect, Christmas candles would clearly be impossible, it was pointed out.

Iron Fence Around State House To Join the Nation's Scrap Heap

Continued from Page 1

planned as carefully as possible so as to balance the religious, political, and racial groups of the Hub. For example, co-chairmen with Mrs. Scanlon, who is a Republican, are: Mrs. David O'Riordan, a leader among Democratic women in the city; Mrs. Lars Svensson of Roslindale, an active figure in consumer interests here; and Mrs. John A. Conway, a childhood friend of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Tobin, who has long been prominent in civic activities.

In those wards where there is a large non-English-speaking population it is planned to have interpreters who can go into the homes with the worker and explain just what is wanted.

The women are being organized, says Mrs. Scanlon, not just for this month or for the week of Oct. 13 to 17 when a big scrap collection will be conducted in Boston, but for the duration of the war. "We all realize," she says, "that Bataan was lost because the boys hadn't enough ammunition. The women of Boston whom I have talked with are eager to get this scrap in and throw back at Japan the same kind of stuff they're using against our boys."

As has been the case with almost every phase of the scrap collection effort, those appointed to do the work have not waited for complete organization, but have gone right ahead and turned in a ton here and a ton there.

Bronze Grilles

For instance, Mrs. Walter W. Fleming who has just been appointed salvage captain in Ward 20 (West Roxbury) is the wife of a Lieutenant in the Fire Department stationed at East Boston. The other day an official of the East Boston Savings Bank said to Mr. Fleming, "Look here, your wife's in the salvage, isn't she? Well, if she wants to send a truck around, we've got some old bronze grilles and things that she can have." The result was that a substantial amount of scrap metal was collected this morning from the bank premises by a truck from the Department of Public Works. Mrs. Ernest Sanders and Mrs. Joseph A. Kane are co-chairmen of the East Boston district.

Mrs. Fleming has, as one of her lieutenants, Miss Augusta Thompson, 50 years a resident of West Roxbury and a staunch worker in the war effort. Recently Miss Thompson, who lives with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, at 154 Willow Street in the house that has belonged to their family for half a century, discovered that the accumulation of the years had left their barn almost full of discarded articles valuable as scrap. She didn't know exactly what to do about it, but after three tries—she was a little timid about bothering anyone with the problem—she at last worked up courage to go to the salvage information booth in the local bank and tell them about it there.

Truck Drove Up

It happened that Mrs. Fleming was on duty and she assured Miss Thompson that the city would be delighted to send a truck around. That was 11 o'clock in the morning. At about 3 o'clock that afternoon Miss Thompson was just starting out to make some calls when a truck drove up and the driver said, "Are you the Miss Thompson we're looking for?"

Miss Thompson thinks this is about the quickest action she ever heard of. As soon as the truck driver had succeeded in convincing her that he was indeed the result of her morning call at the bank, she let him into the barn, and he eventually drove away with 1½ tons of scrap! There were four barrles of new tin cans, a gas stove, several old clocks, barrels of new nails, bolts, locks, and carpenter's tools.

Miss Thompson won't for a minute admit that she has done anything extraordinary. As she says, "I didn't save all that stuff, it was the family. I just told the Committee about it." However, she and Mrs. Nelson keep busy knitting sox and stockings for men in the services at the rate of a pair every two days for each of them. They have business interests in Canada which require their going there frequently, and invariably they bring home great loads of virgin-wool yarn. "It works up very fast," she says, "and because it has all the original oil in it, it is better for the men's feet." The two women worked equally hard during the last war, when Mrs. Nelson was one of those who sold Liberty Bonds from a truck in Tremont Street.

Police Aid Asked

Boston Police have been asked by Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, to protect scrap bins from thieves, declaring that already hundreds of tons of scrap have been stolen from these piles.

Mr. Smith's committee today made a special appeal to business and industry in Metropolitan Boston to get out all the scrap. Small quantities of scrap, he said, ranging from 200 pounds to 5 tons, have been reported as being uncollected. "We will send a truck and driver to pick up scrap from any industrial plant in Metropolitan Boston," said John D. Orr, chief of General Salvage, "All we ask of the plant is that they have a man or two present to throw the scrap onto the truck. We will put this scrap into immediate production, sell it at a fair price, and donate the proceeds to a charity designated by the salvage committee of the town in which the industry is located or by the industry itself."

Offer of an old heating system in the barn on his estate was made to the Boston Committee on Public Safety by Robert B. Stone, a Boston lawyer, of 41 Woodland Road, Jamaica Plain. It is estimated that about two tons of scrap metal are contained in the boilers, pipes, and radiators which formerly were used to heat the two-story building.

George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Salvage Division of the Committee, accepted the offer, and will arrange to send proper workmen to dismantle the system without damaging the property.

George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, announced today that one quarter mile of fence at the Northampton State Hospital has been removed and contributed as scrap. This fence contains 35 tons of scrap, he said. Mr. Cronin added that no other State Hospital fences can be contributed as scrap because they are needed for protective purposes.

Nazi Contribution

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 1 (AP)—An ammeter torn from the instrument board of a captured German submarine has been dumped on New Hampshire's scrap heap to help beat the Axis.

The device used for measuring amperes of electricity was taken from the U-111, which was brought into the Portsmouth Navy Yard during the first World War. It was contributed to the salvage campaign by Arthur P. O'Leary, an employee of the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Company, who has held it as a relic for many years.

IN WITH TIN
RUBBER

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders in Women's Division of Boston Salvage Committee

Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Chairman, center, talks over details with the Captain of Ward 20, Mrs. Walter F. Fleming, right, and Miss Augusta Thompson of West Roxbury, a Ward Lieutenant.

Cotton Enters At Last Into Winter Realm

Continued from Page 1

uses and styles of cotton, Miss Jewel added:

"One of the most notable is the revival of the old Chinese fashion of quilting, employing percales, ginghams and velveteens. With cotton batting placed between the layers for extra warmth, this treatment is being used in coats, suits, dresses and lounging pajamas.

"Other cotton fabrics that are coming into use include material taken over from the automobile industry which was intended for upholstery. The automobile manufacturers were caught with a great surplus of upholstery fabric when the making of cars for 1943 was cut off.

Winter Clothing

"The garment manufacturers have turned this material into clothes for girls and women. Powder puff cotton plush is being made, for instance, into jackets for the younger set, denim lined with calico print and cotton whipcord.

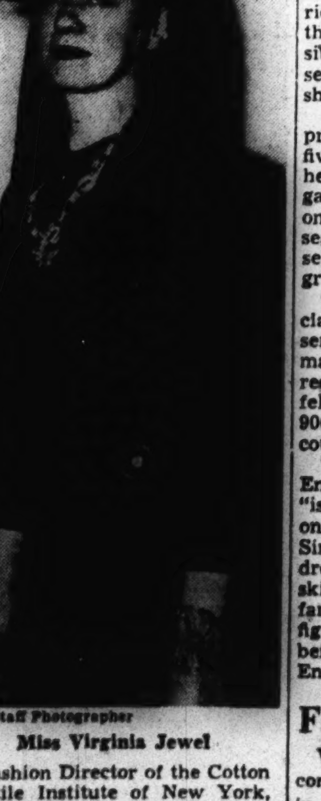
"Another utilization of cottons for cold weather consists of at-home clothes planned for heat-rationed nights this coming wartime winter. Besides the quilted pajamas, vests and jackets, there are all kinds of flanelette pajamas and long sleeved nighties which women will be welcoming for their warmth as well as their good styling.

"Cottons are finding an important place as linings for fur coats this season.

"Beautiful bridal gowns are being made of cotton for wartime brides who no longer can deck themselves in silks but can find equally attractive cotton laces, velveteens and cotton velvet."

But the menfolks don't seem to get in for much in the new cotton boom. For men there is a broader use of cotton sports jackets for skating, skiing and outdoor winter sports generally—and that's about all of the new trend as far as the men are concerned.

Cotton Fashions



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Virginia Jewel

Fashion Director of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, who exhibits the wartime advances in uses of cotton as fashionable and warm clothing at today's convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers here.

Many Boston Stores Adopting 1 p. m.–9 p. m. Hours Mondays

A group of department stores and specialty, jewelry and furniture stores and the men's stores in downtown Boston will establish new evening hours beginning next Monday, Oct. 5, when they will open at 1 p. m. and close at 9 p. m.

The new hours are a response not only to proposals which have been coming in in increasing numbers from housewives in suburban areas, but also to the needs of war workers and of others whose normal business hours overlap the usual business day of the large intown stores. Men and women whose working hours have been staggered under the new transportation schedules, including those who work in insurance firms and in State departments, have been considered in the adoption of the new plan.

List of 1 p. m. Openings

The stores which will open at 1 p. m. and close at 9:00 p. m. on Mondays are:

Jordan Marsh Company, Filene's, R. H. White, Gilchrist's, C. F. Hovey's, R. H. Stearns, Raymond's, I. J. Fox, Scott Furriers, T. D. Whitney, Kennedy's, Leopold Morse Company, Bond Clothes, Howard Clothes, Richman Bros., Crawford Clothes, The Continental, Scott & Co., Hyman Bros., Benson Clothes, Paine Furniture Co., Leaven's, John H. Pray, C. Crawford Hollidge, Jays, Shreve, Crump & Low, Stowell's, Smith Patterson, Thomas Long's, Hodgson Kennard, Homer's, Rogers Jewelry, E. B. Horn, Morton's, Kresge's, Cora Chandler, Beattie Maguire, Touraine Glove Stores, Chickering's, Thresher's, Housen's, Hudson Wearing Apparel, Inc., McDonnell's, Lampell's, L. P. Rogers, Grayson's, Armory Company, Thayer, McNeil, Coward Shoe, Walkover Shoe (Washington Street only), E. W. Burt, John Irving, Delton Shoe, Sterling Shoe, Arch Preserver Shoe Shop, Siegel Shoe, Cinderella Shoe, Grover Shoe, Wethern's.

Opening at 9:45 a. m.

Stores which will continue to open daily at 9:45 a. m. and will remain open Wednesday evenings are:

Chandler & Co., E. T. Slattery, Conrad & Co., Plotkin Bros., Coleman's Fashion Shop, I. J. Fox, Scott Furriers, Lamson & Hubbard, Edward F. Kakas & Son, Bigelow Kennard, Peter Flynn, Delano, Worth, Steele Litvin, Otto Piehler, Fredley's, Touraine Glove Stores, Chickering's, Joseph Palais, Morton's, L. P. Rogers, Grayson's, Thresher's, Lampell's, C. E. Osgood, Ferdinand's, Alpert's, Sheraton Shop, Ace Vacuum Stores, Walkover Shoe (Tremont Street only), Nisley Shoe, Regal Shoe, Wilbar Shoe, Curtis Shoe, Richards Shoe, Arlace Shoe, Sterling Shoe, Cinderella Shoe, Homer's, Armory Co., A. S. Beck Shoe Salon, Hudson's Wearing Apparel, Inc., M. Steinert Sons Co., Rogers Jewelry, Pasik Bros., Chamberlain's Hat Shop, W. L. Douglas Stores.

Stores opening at 1:00 p. m. Mondays and those continuing their Wednesday evening openings will not lengthen the hours of their employees.

On Monday openings, stores having lunchrooms and restaurants will open these departments before 1 o'clock, but customers will not be permitted to go from the restaurants to the store proper before the official opening hour. The stores will add an evening meal to their schedule, so that shoppers may come downtown, dine and shop until 8:00 p. m.

Employees' Long Week End

The Boston Elevated will make readjustments in its traffic schedules to make transportation more convenient.

For the personnel of the stores themselves, the plan provides a long week end, extending from closing time on Saturday until the afternoon opening on Monday. The employees will be exchanging several early evening hours weekly for several daylight hours for sport or relaxation, and the actual workweek will remain the same.

For more than a year the group of Boston stores which operates Wednesday evenings have found consistent, enthusiastic response from their customers. Most of these stores will continue to remain open Wednesday evenings.

Depletion of Help on Farms May Result in Food Shortage

By the Associated Press

Estimating that skilled New England farm labor had been depleted by at least 50 per cent as a result of the war, Milton C. Allen, Secretary of the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry said today that unless steps to remedy the situation were taken at once this section might face a 1943 food shortage.

A recent survey of the farmers' problems in this and the other five New England States indicated, he said, that while the market garden farmers managed to carry on with the aid of students this season, dairy farmers found themselves unable to cope with the growing shortage.

"The dairymen have been especially hard hit," Mr. Allen asserted. "So much so, in fact, that many of them had to sell out or reduce their herds. I know one fellow who reduced his herd from 900 to 200 cows because he just couldn't get help."

The farming problem in New England, Mr. Allen pointed out, "is not alone for the farmer—it is one that vitally affects all of us. Since last spring there has been a drop of from 50 to 55 per cent in skilled manpower on Vermont's farms and, to my mind, those figures might be considered as being typical of the other New England States."

Farm Boys in Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 —Any contention that "farm boys are not in the armed forces in the same percentage as are the sons of other groups" is objected to by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont.

"Percentages given out concerning the number of farm boys in the armed forces are very misleading," he told the Senate. He said that about 22 per cent of the country's population live on farms, while figures showed that from 13 to 15 per cent of the armed forces were from the farms.

Senator Aiken said he was told by "one of General Hershey's chief assistants . . . that the farm boys do not register as farmers for fear that they will be placed in the infantry." He said that "all farm boys are mechanically inclined and they give their occupation as 'mechanic' or 'steam shovel operator' or some other technical term, so that they can get into the technical divisions."

The Senator said he was told by General Hershey's assistant that "he thought the farm boys were in the armed forces in just as large a percentage as were the boys from any other group of our country."

Staggered Hours Ease Peak 'El' Loads

Spot observation at various key points on the Boston Elevated Railways system on the first morning when staggered working hours are in effect indicates that the number of passengers riding at the peak of the morning rush hour has been reduced and that the numbers between 7 and 7:45 a. m. and after 8:45 a. m. have increased.

Passenger counts will soon be taken to determine the exact effect of staggered hours after the riding public has become adjusted to them.

Little Tricks For Saving Of Fuel Outlined

This is the fourth of a series of five news stories covering fuel oil conservation and fuel oil rationing, prepared by the New England News Bureau, Office of War Information.

Not all methods of saving fuel involve significant expenditures. Many little "tricks of the trade" cost absolutely nothing; others, only a few cents. Yet, added together, these little savings mount into impressive totals of fuel saved. Every householder should make these adjustments at the beginning of the heating season, and he should be reminded of them from time to time throughout the winter.

1. Get used to a lower temperature. Most Americans keep their homes unhealthfully hot. A room temperature of 65 degrees is warm enough for normal adults. A reduction from 72 degrees to 65 degrees may decrease fuel consumption 10 per cent to 20 per cent, or about 2 per cent or 3 per cent for each degree reduced.

2. If the members of the household are active in the morning, they will be quite comfortable at temperatures ranging from 60 to 65 degrees. Those who feel the need of more wormth may wear warmer clothing.

3. Reduce the temperature to 55 or 60 degrees at night. A reduction of 10 degrees at night saves 12 per cent to 15 per cent of the fuel bill.

4. Shut off the heat during days when the thermometer outside registers 65 degrees.

5. Open the bedroom windows at night only an inch or two—or keep them closed altogether. All but the most tightly built homes will admit enough air for a complete change every hour.

6. Anyone who insists on wide-open windows should at least close his bedroom door tightly, place a rug or blanket before the door and turn off the heat in the room. In very cold weather, it may also be necessary to cover radiators in each room to keep them from freezing.

7. Close off rooms that need not be used or cannot be heated efficiently. Turn off the heat and protect the radiators from freezing in such rooms.

8. Sunrooms are notorious wasters of heat. Close them off during cold weather and be sure entrances to them fit tightly.

9. There is no need to heat the garage if the radiator of the automobile contains antifreeze. But if the garage is heated, keep the temperature no higher than 45 degrees and turn off the heat when the thermometer outside registers more than 45 degrees.

10. When the house is left empty for some time, the heating plant should be shut off completely. Even a retarded thermostat will waste fuel. Care should be taken to prevent freezing of pipes and radiators.

11. Lower the shades at night and during the day when the sun is not shining directly on the window panes and when the light is not needed. This may save from 5 per cent to 10 per cent in fuel costs alone. In the average home, 500 gallons of heating oil—or a corresponding amount of other fuel—escapes through the windows in winter!

Need to Measure Oil in Tanks Is Impressed on Homeowners

Homeowners were warned today by Eldon C. Shoup, New England Rationing Executive, to measure the amount of oil in their tanks without delay. Knowledge of the fuel stock on hand will be of vital importance, he pointed out, when applications for rations are made.

This also applies to industrial and commercial users, institutions, schools, and apartment houses, he said.

"This information is of primary importance," Mr. Shoup declared. "When application is made for a fuel oil ration the amount of oil in the applicant's tank as of today, Oct. 1, must be given to the registrar or local war price and rationing board. So, make that measurement immediately and note the amount for reference when application for your ration is made."

Mr. Shoup further said that the fuel oil dealer is expected to furnish homeowners only with the figures as to the amount of oil consumed in the 12-month period ending May 31, 1942. He cannot measure every one of his customers' tanks on Oct. 1. It is up to each householder to measure his own.

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Shoup said, "most dealers will require receipts from their customers agreeing that coupons will be surrendered, when they are available, for the amount of oil delivered during the iterim between Oct. 1 and when the ration books are issued.

"As for the householder who uses range oil cooking and lighting, and buys it in small quantities from day to day, she too should be able to arrange a system of 'coupon promises' with her grocer or the peddler who visits the neighborhood. In such cases the responsibility for picking up the coupons later rests with the storekeeper or peddler. However, he should have little difficulty if he obtains signatures and addresses from his oil customers with a notation of the amount of oil they obtain each time. If the customer later refuses to give up coupons there is nothing to prevent the storekeeper from appealing directly to the local war price and rationing board for action."

* * *

ANNOUNCING

(SHREVE'S NEW STORE HOURS)

effective October 1st

* * *

At the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, we are adopting new hours for doing business, as have the other stores in Boston. This new schedule will greatly relieve the city's congested passenger traffic. You will notice, also, that from now on we shall be open Monday rather than Wednesday evenings which will, we hope, prove more satisfactory for both our customers and our employees.

Beginning Thursday, October 1st,

we shall be open every day

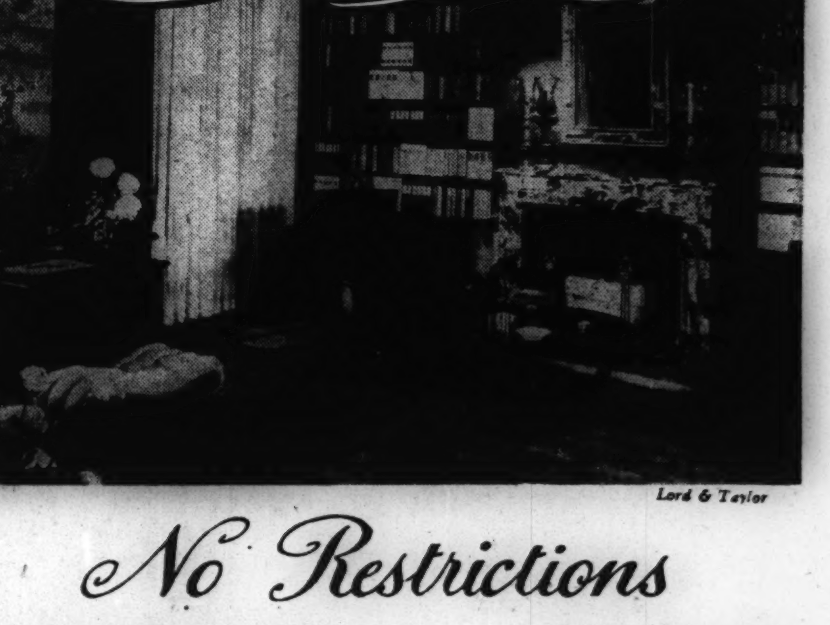
9:45 A. M. TO 5:45 P. M.

EXCEPT MONDAYS when the hours are

1 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

(Note: We are *not* open Monday mornings)

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON



No Restrictions

on brightening up your home

Significant of America's greatness is the fact that it is able to forge weapons for Victory and also produce beautiful furniture for the home. You can step into any furniture store advertising in The Christian Science Monitor and find attractive furniture styles and refreshing ideas on arrangement. So go right ahead with your refurnishing plans.

French to Evacuate Women and Children From Dakar

Continued from Page 1

just decided to prepare methodically for the evacuation of European women and children in excess at Dakar."

It was explained as "precautionary" although French sources stressed it as an "opportunity to decongest the city of its overcrowded European population."

French ship movements, presumably in preparation for an evacuation, were reported off Dakar and the announcement said the order was received calmly.

It was issued in the midst of sessions of the first Economic Conference of Dark Africa at Dakar, attended by representatives from all French West Africa, including Senegal, the Ivory Coast, French Guinea, Dahomey, and the interior under M. Boisson's chairmanship.

Stalingrad:

Stalin Plea Bolsters Defense of City

Moscow dispatches said reinforced Russian infantrymen, under telephoned orders from Joseph Stalin to yield no more, were moving forward slightly northwest and southwest of Stalingrad.

Dispatches to Red Star, from the city frankly pictured it as in the "most decisive moment" of its trial as an increasing weight of Axis troops and machines was thrown into the fight.

The counteroffensive strokes on the wings of the constricted front evidently were designed to wipe out or offset a new wedge driven into the northwestern flank by a fresh German tank division, as reported in the Kremlin's midnight commmuniqué.

Even with the arrival of that Panzer division and two fresh infantry divisions, the Germans seemed unable to deal the decisive blow. At the same time, Volga boatmen kept communications open across the river, bringing up Russian reserves under fierce German air attacks.

Red Star said that from 600 to 1,000 planes had been bombing Stalingrad each day, piling debris upon debris.

Hundreds of civilians, clinging to the tumbled walls of their homes and factories, were reported to have been killed in the continued bombings. Schools, hospitals, the public library, the university, and the Palace of Physical Culture were said to have been destroyed.

The Russian communiqué said the enemy had been dislodged from one village at the southwestern outskirts of Stalingrad, and Red Star said that in that southern sector three settlements had been recaptured, with Rumanian troops thrown into panic in one place.

Russians Seize Hill Northwest of City

Another height was seized in the Russian relief offensive northwest of Stalingrad, where several Axis divisions were reported massing in support of the drive already estimated to be employing as many as 500,000 of Hitler's troops.

Captured railways helped the Germans in the transport of men and supplies.

A. Chuianov, Secretary of Stalingrad's Communist Party Committee, reported in a dispatch to Moscow that Stalin's words had played a definite role in the stubborn defense.

The newspaper Pravda said thousands of civilians were aiding troops in street battles. Dozens of tanks and other implements of war were reported assembled in bomb-damaged factories and sent into the fray.

The Soviet noon communiqué admitted one reverse elsewhere on the long front. The invaders wedged into Soviet positions in one sector of the western Caucasian battle zone southeast of Novorossisk.

At least 15,000 Germans have been slain at Stalingrad in the past week of the siege now in its 38th day, the Moscow Radio reported.

The German High Command's report on the Stalingrad fighting simply said that several more German wedges had been driven into the northern section of the city and claimed the destruction of 98 out of 100 British and American-made tanks which led a strong Soviet counterthrust farther north.

New Guinea:

Japanese Position Captured by Allies

Dispatches from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said Australian troops were pursuing retreating Japanese forces in New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains after recapturing Nauro yesterday in a swift 10-mile advance from Ioribaiwa Ridge.

An Allied communiqué announcing the advance said the Japanese were abandoning additional supplies and equipment as they fell back, and an Allied spokesman declared there was no doubt their withdrawal was hurried.

Strong formations of Allied attack bombers, escorted by fighters, were reported harrying enemy supply lines in the vicinity of Menari, about four miles north of Nauro, where it was believed the Japanese might attempt to make a stand along a ridge offering defensive possibilites.

The latest Allied advance apparently was negotiated with comparatively little opposition, for the communiqué said there had been no contact with the retreating main body of the enemy forces. It was the first time Allied headquarters had used the phrase "main body" in referring to the Japanese retreat.

An Allied spokesman said the Japanese had made no attempt to fortify their positions at Nauro as they did at Ioribaiwa Ridge, highwater mark of the enemy advence. The ridge was recaptured Tuesday.

Nauro is about 42 miles airline northeast of Port Moresby, but is about 60 miles from that vital Allied base by trail.

Allied heavy bombers continued to pound Buna, main Japanese coastal base 78 miles northeast of Nauro, and the intermediate depot of Kokoda.

Heavy demolition bombs also were dropped on both ends of Wairopi Bridge, spanning the deep gorge of the Kumasi River on the enemy's vital supply line. The bridge, repeated target of aerial attack, was left sagging and badly damaged, the communiqué said.

Japanese Bases On Solomons Bombed

Other Allied air formations attacked Japanese bases in the northern Solomons, scoring many direct hits on the Buin airdrome on Gougainville Island and bombing the airfield and supply dumps on nearby Buka.

In another sector of the Pacific war, a Tokyo radiocast said that bitter winter already had come to the Aleutian Islands, blanketing them with snow, and that unsheltered Japanese camps at the western end of the chain were being swept with biting winds.

In Hollywood, Calif., a naval officer who participated in the engagement said Japanese planes which sought vainly to stem the United States attack on the Solomon Islands last month were shot down by scores.

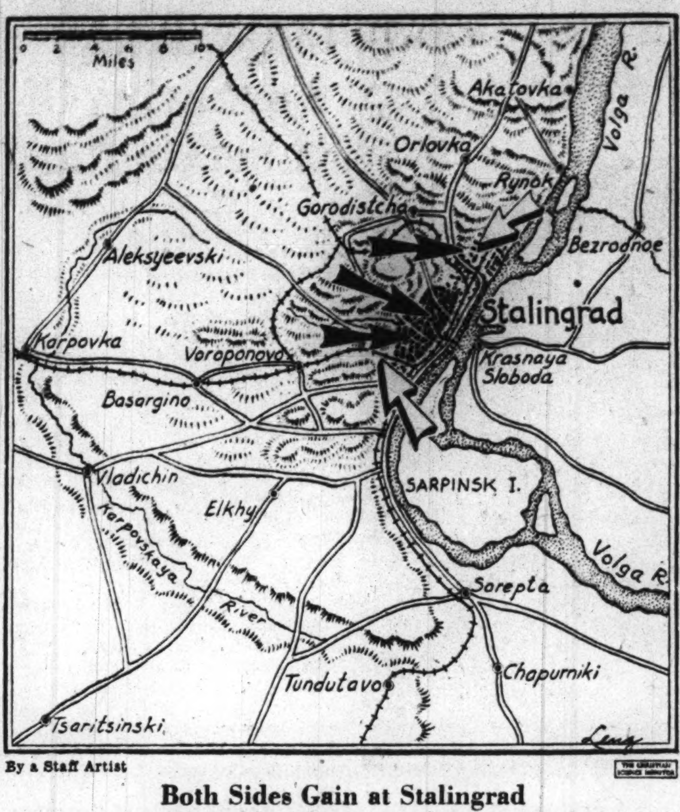
"On the first attack which they made with 40 bombers, not a Jap plane scored a hit and 25 were shot down by our Navy fighters," said Lieut. Arthur Downing of Michigan, first naval pilot to return to the mainland from the Solomons battle.

He was interviewed Wednesday night on a NBC radio program.

"On Aug. 8 a flight of 25 Jap twin-engined torpedo planes came in to attack the transports. Between our antiaircraft fire and our fighters we knocked down every one."

He added that on Aug. 25 only two Japanese dive bombers out of an attacking force of 50 or 60 managed to escape.

"Their torpedo planes were all shot down before they even reached our carrier."



By a Staff Artist

Both Sides Gain at Stalingrad

White arrows show how Russians are seeking by counterattacks on northeast and southwest to ease renewed German pressure on the center of Stalingrad. Black arrows represent German spearheads.

Germans Thought The Time Had Come

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 1

A Daily Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm, quoting travelers from Paris, said today the Germans were so certain the Aug. 19 Dieppe raid was a full-scale invasion that 100,000 troops were rushed by train, bus and truck from places nearly 100 miles from the coast.

Solomons:

Two Transports Sunk, U. S. Navy Reports

Announcement by the Navy Department of destruction of two naval transports with few fatalities put the total United States war vessels lost in the Solomon Islands operations at seven.

The Navy said the 8,378-ton George F. Elliott, formerly the liner City of Los Angeles, was destroyed Aug. 8, the second day of the American invasion of the Solomons, when a Japanese torpedo plane crashed into the transport and set it afire.

The 1,060-ton Gregory, a converted destroyer, was sunk more recently by Japanese gunfire while operating off Guadalcanal Island, the Navy announced. No date was given.

The Elliott's skipper, Capt. Watson Osgood Bailey of Lynn, Mass., was reported safe. As the transport's load of Marines had been landed, casualties were few, the Navy said.

Most of those aboard the Gregory also were saved, the Navy added, but the skipper, Lieut. Commander Harry Frederick Bauer of Chattanooga, Tenn., was reported missing in action. The vessel's normal complement was eight officers and 133 enlisted men.

Meanwhile, the reported number of Western Atlantic sinkings since Pearl Harbor stood at 481, according to an Associated Press tabulation, following Navy announcement Wednesday of the sinking of two more merchant ships in the Atlantic.

One of the sinkings was an Allied cargo carrier, the other a Swedish vessel.

Huge Shipping Toll Claimed by Germans

The German High Command said that German submarines and bombers sank 161 British and American merchant ships totaling 1,011,700 tons during September, and damaged 22 others.

In addition, a communiquè declared, German surface warships and U-boats sank 6 destroyers, 2 auxiliary cruisers, and 3 motor torpedo boats, and damaged 3 destroyers while German planes sank 1 cruiser, 5 destroyers, several patrol escort vessels, and numerous motor torpedo boats and landing boats.

No announcement of losses even approximating this extent has been made by British and American authorities, and numerous recent German naval victory claims have been declared officially to be false or greatly exaggerated.

African Front:

British Shot Down Three Axis Bombers

Two long-range British fighters plunged into a formation of Axis bombers over Matruh Wednesday, shot down three and returned safely to their base, according to a British communiqué issued in Cairo.

The dog fight took place, the bulletin said, during an increase in enemy aerial activity, which included attacks by dive bombers and fighter bombers. British bombers also were active. Two planes failed to return from the day's operations.

Allied planes also attacked the Axis airdrome at Sidi Haneish and enemy bases of Tobruk, Salum, and Bardia Tuesday night.

Operations on the land front were said to have been confined to artillery exchanges.

The communiqué did not confirm an Italian report that Axis forces had repulsed a tank-supported British attack on the southern end of the El Alamein front.

RAF Grounded:

Bad Weather Halts Raids on Continent

Unfavorable weather over the continent which has held up the Royal Air Force bombing offensive on Germany for the past week kept British bombers grounded again Wednesday night.

Thus the hammering of the enemy which started September auspiciously with attacks during the first four nights of the month tapered away to a seven-night lull at the end of the month.

Altogether, there were attacks during 12 nights of the month, the last being the raid on Flensburg on Sept. 23.

Madagascar:

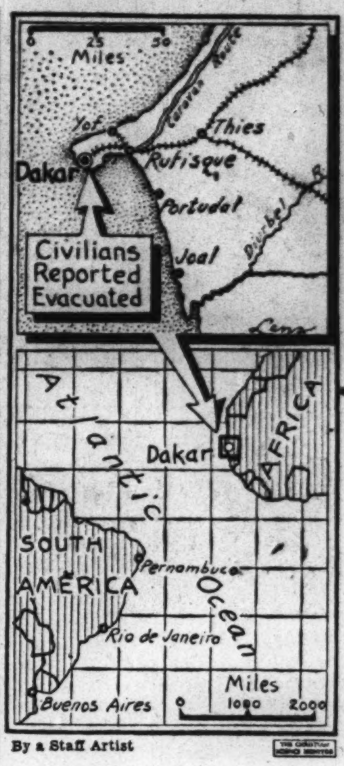
British Column Pressing South

Vichy sources announced last night that the British column advancing into southern Madagascar from Tananarive was nearing Antsirabe after having captured Ambatolampy and pushed on about 30 miles beyond.

Antsirabe is about 70 miles south of the occupied Capital, Tananarive, and is the terminus of a rail line which runs through the upper Ikopa and Sambaina Valleys. Vichy predicted the British would not stop there but would "reduce our elements by besieging them, if need be, in the last strongholds of the upper plateaus."

Official sources in Vichy saw evidence of this intention in a new British landing at Tulear and Port Dauphin, southernmost harbor on the island's east coast, where they admitted small French garrisons "were quickly enough overwhelmed."

The French said their forces, which were slowly falling back on Antsirabe after making stands at Behenj and Ambatolampy, had been reorganized south of Tananarive after the Capital's fall.



By a Staff Artist

French West African port of Dakar, shown in its relationship to Africa and its proximity to South America, where a possible United Nations attack on Africa might be based.

Behind Hitler's Speech: Germans Forced on Defense

Continued from Page 1

the Nazis are making an immense defensive stronghold of Continental Europe.

What was considered more notable than many of the things which Hitler said were several he did not touch upon at all. Among these were German military losses, the probable duration of Germany's defensive period before the United Nations cease attacking through sheer exhaustion, widespread household problems occasioned by British-American bombing raids, and new objectives other than defensive ahead of the German Army and nation. These must be uppermost in German public thought today.

Neutrals Warned

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. Oct. 1 (AP)—In a warning addressed to the neutral states of Europe, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels declared today that "whoever wants to have a share in the advantage of the new Europe must shoulder also a part of the sacrifices and burdens."

[He did not refer to any of the European neutrals by name. They are Sweden, Switzerland, Eire, Spain, and Portugal, and Turkey.]

In an article published in Das Reich, Goebbels said the day would come when "it would be an act of grace" to be admitted to the new European system.

He asserted that the Axis powers were paying "a heavy toll of blood for the consolidation and final liberation of the European continent."

"Therefore," he said, "it would be unjust if we, paving the way through the thicket of prejudices with our tanks, were to allow others to follow us on a ready-made road . . . who, during our hard struggle, had shown nothing but signs of disapproval, disgust and doubt."

The Propaganda Minister said the Axis powers had no need to "court the friendship of others."

"We have reason to expect," he said, "that the new Europe which we are preparing in war together with our allies will be sufficient to give us, and all those who have fought at our side and suffered with us, a large and profitable basis for our national life.

"Perhaps other then will need us more urgently than it would be the case with us.

"If today people in neutral capitals are eating more meat and fat than in Berlin or Rome, it does not prove that this will continue to be so in 10 years."

Goebbels said, "We cannot remember ever having tried to extort something from a small state in Europe which considered it right to remain neutral. We only interfere if the state in question is violating its neutrality and taking the side of our enemies. . . ."

Hardships Ahead

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that Hitler evidently intended by his speech yesterday to prepare the German people for "still greater hardships" and commented it was "quite a comedown" from the usual Hitler boasts and bombast.

Nazi Paraphernalia In Bundist's Home

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified in Federal Court yesterday that swastikas, photographs of Hitler and Storm Trooper paraphernalia were found in the home of Walter Borchers, former leader of the Jamaica Bund, a month after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The agent, James B. Smith, appeared at the trial of Mr. Borchers and 24 others, including former National Bund Leader Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, who are charged with conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Smith told the Court that on Jan. 6, 1942, he and another agent accompanied Mr. Borchers to his home in Queens where the former unit leader voluntarily permitted them to search the house.

Under cross-examination Mr. Smith said that he could not "sepcifically remember whether the pictures were on the wall or whether the swastika banner was displayed within the house."

Earlier today a Government witness, Michael Friedrich of Brooklyn, brought a gasp of amazement to the courtroom as he raised his hand in a Nazi salute before taking the witness stand.

Arrested Negroes Bucked Draft Act

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Thirty-eight Negroes, all members of the Temple of Islam, were indicted yesterday on charges of violating the Selective Service Act.

United States Attorney J. Albert Woll said the Temple was a pro-Japanese sect with members in many cities throughout the United States.

"Members of this organization state that they will not register under Selective Service inasmuch as they are registered with Allah," he reported. "They say that although they were born in the United States they are not citizens, but citizens of Asia."

Those indicted, all Chicagoans, were among 82 Negroes rounded up here by police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in a series of raids Sept. 20. The roundup hit three Negro organizations, and 11 of their leaders were charged with sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition.

Big Factory for Blimps By Goodyear in Arizona

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP)—A new blimp assembly plant is being erected in Arizona by Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, President P. W. Litchfield announced Sept. 30 with Government approval.

The company said the Arizona plant would be larger than the recently expanded Akron hangar which has been sending a steady stream of blimps into service for such duties as observation of submarines.

Parliament's Extension Finds British Public Cool

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—Not only the voters, but Members of Parliament themselves have little enthusiasm for yesterday's action prolonging the tenure of the present House of Commons.

Already two years over-age Parliament's 215-9 vote, by which it stays in office for another year, is clearly recognized as a wartime emergency measure.

The country as a whole is agreed the Parliament elected in 1935 is today largely out of date and unrepresentative. Only the big weight of evidence pointing to a wartime election in Great Britain as still a greater evil keeps Britons from demanding an end to their feeling of political frustration.

Constructive Ideal Sought

For political frustration is widespread in Britain today. It takes the form of deep yearning for some constructive ideal. This yearning was for the time being answered after Dunkirk, when Prime Minister Winston Churchill secured unprecedented national unity based on brotherhood and sacrifice.

Today the danger of defeat is no longer a sufficient unifying force, and a still more constructive and forward looking plan is sought. The people have no confidence that those they voted into Commons in 1935 are fitted to lay the foundations of the new world. Parliament and the old parties are to a considerable extent discredited. There is a consequent reaching out to new political organizations.

Some look to federal union; a run of independent candidates have been elected to Parliament in by-elections in preference to candidates backed by the Conservative, Labor, and Liberal Party machines.

Frustrated Hopes

Bright hopes have been held, rather pathetically as it turns out, for the organization called Common Wealth, incorporating the 1941 Committee founded by J. B. Priestley, the author; and for a movement called Forward March, under the leadership of the forceful young Liberal, Sir Richard Acland.

The brief but eventful history of Common Wealth seems charged with lessons for observers of contemporary British politics. Mr. Priestley still stands for an ideal —for a better world—on account of his picturesquely socialistic radiocasts during the height of the Battle of Britain in 1940. Mr. Churchill rallied Britain for a vital battle; Mr. Priestley set a postwar target which made victory seem for the man in the street worth any price.

After a time, Mr. Priestley went off the air. Some alleged it was because he was too progressive for the Government and BBC. He did have some differences with BBC over policy. But the paramount factor which interrupted his nationwide radiocasts at home was that no single speaker—not even President Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill—can continue from the same platform week after week inspiring an audience.

Common Wealth Formed

So, to further Priestley ideas in other ways, Common Wealth was formed in July of this year when Mr. Priestley and his followers went into partnership with Mr. Richard Acland. Mr. Priestley, a man with ideas but no urge to enter Parliament—was in harness with experienced Parliamentarian Acland. Other prominent and trustworthy names, such as Mr. Vernon Bartlett, supported the movement. The people asked would Common Wealth be a medium through which Britain could achieve Henry Wallace's aim of "common age for common man."

A disillusioning answer has come this week, with a split involving the resignation of Mr. Priestley and Mr. Bartlett from Common Wealth. This challenge to orthodox politics has faded out after only a month. Although the organization will continue under Mr. Acland it has for the time being lost its glamor.

Not Unexpected

This development is hardly surprising to this correspondent, who was present at the inaugural meeting of Common Wealth. Mr. Priestley spoke sincerely about the crying need for a new democracy —political, social and economic. Others, including Mr. Acland, followed with some forceful abuse of the Government. Mr. Priestley looked uncomfortable. One had a feeling he was not enjoying the translation of his ideals into a practical party platform. He did not seem to appreciate the skill of professional mud-slingers.

I came away feeling there was too much traditional party antagonism in that room in Gower Street and that any great and real new political force would have to be born in atmosphere more of genuine love and sympathy for the poor and needy and less of hate for the rich or privileged or less progressively minded. In addition there must be an organization as effective as powerful existing political parties to put theory into practice.

That politics is a hard game has been shown this week both in the decision to postpone a general election and in the split in Common Wealth. Most persons in Britain would welcome a New Commons, but few want to run the risks of getting one in the present situation; Common Wealth has come unstuck over the task of putting theory into practice. At least some persons today have a better idea of what they are up against. They want a completely new political structure as a basis of the "new order."

Natives Aided Flier in Jungle

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 2 (AP) — Another amazing story of an American who was dropped unprepared from the skies into the wilderness of this Island's jungles and survived came to light today when Sergeatn Thomas Riley of Old Landing, Ky., walked into a United States base.

The rain-drenched youth said he parachuted on Aug. 7 from the same plane in which Vern Haugland, Associated Press corrosepondent, was a passenger. Mr. Haugland now is at Porth Moresby recoving from the affects of 47 days in the jungle after he had bailed out of a plane which ran out of fuel while lost in a strm.

Sergeant Riley said he had spent 10 days walking with no food except a few native berries and then had found a native village where he was fed and guided to the nearest United Nations post.

When Sergeant Riley was told his family would be notified of his safety, he answered, "Just tell them I'm okay and not to worry about me; tell them Kentucky's got good mountains but these sure are the biggest I ever saw."

The youth announced his own arrival at the camp when he walked in and sat down, waiting until busy officers on the telephones had a lull.

He said he was the turret gunner on the plane in which Mr. Haugland flew and which was abandoned after exhausting its fuel in the storm while flying from the Australian mainland at Townsville to New Guinea.

"Riding the tail, I noticed it was getting darker and I didn't recognize any of the country we were flyin gover," Sergeant Riley related.

"I didn't think anything was unusual, but when the pilot called on the interphone, 'Come forward and prepare to bail out,' I wasted no time."

As with all the others, it was Sergeant Riley's first jump, but he said he really enjoyed it.

"I landed on top of a tree easily, but couldn't see how far from the ground I was, so, monkeylike, I hung suspended from the tree limbs the night long.

"I discovered the next morning I was only about six feet from the ground."

His shoes wore out after three days, he said. He found shoe prints the second day and believed he had come upon some flying companion, but his shouts were unanswered and he plodded on.

Some time later, he reached the native village and from there was eventually delivered to a nearby base. He then truged the last few miles to operations headquarters trying to find out wher ehis organization was and how to send a message home.

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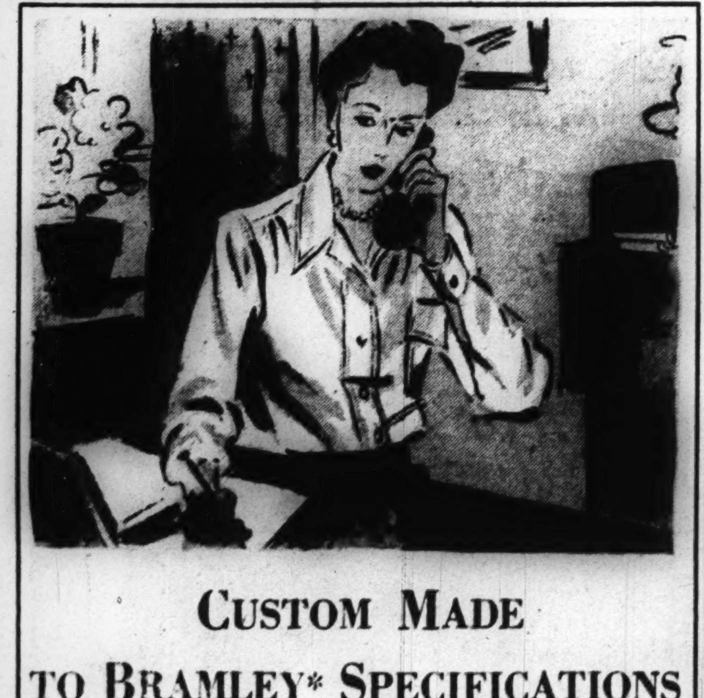

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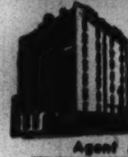

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U. S. Eagle Squadrons Bid Farewell to RAF

American fliers change uniforms, but not their sentiments, as they join countrymen in Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 1—The gripping story of the famous United States Eagle Squadrons had a spectacular twist put in its plot here yesterday when the boys paraded for the last time in Royal Air Force blue before they were formally handed over by Britain to the United States ward and donned American uniforms as squadrons of the No. 4 Pursuit Group of the Eighth United States Air Force.

Naturally, the Eagles are glad to join their own countrymen for many more reasons than just the increase in pay. But several confessed they had mixed emotions as the Air Officer Commander in Chief of the Fighter Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, wished them farewell and relinquished charge of them to Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding the Eighth United States Air Force, and Brig. Gen, F. O'D. Hunter, Commanding General of the Fighter Command of the American Air Force.

Since they stepped out from many walks of American life to carry on here the tradition of the historic Lafayette Squadron in World War I, these volunteers become part of the Royal Air Force and, as one of them said, the RAF became part of them. So parting had a certain poignancy as they hung up the gray-blue uniforms worn with distinction in so many sky battles and withdrew from the hard fighting in the British service where they made so many friends and gained such thorough combat instruction and experience.

International

American Eagles Honored in Britain

Two members of the now-dissolved Eagle Squadron (composed of Americans in the Royal Air Force), Flight Lieut. C. G. Peterson (right) of Utah and Flight Officer G. A. Daymond (second from right), receiving congratulations from other members of the squadron after they had been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroic exploits in the air. Both are now majors in the United States Air Force. In their new capacities as American fliers, the two men become majors.

Still Wear Insignia

As a matter of fact, they have not put aside the RAF insignia altogether, for these 84 American pilots are now privileged to wear the Royal Air Force wings on their right breast. On the left, of course, they have the corresponding metal emblem of the United States Air Force, pinned on ceremonially yesterday by Maj. Chesley G. Peterson, Maj. W. J. Daley, Maj. C. W. McColpin, and Maj. G. A. Daymond.

Major Peterson, of Santaquin, Utah, who has earned the British Distinguished Service Order as well as the Distinguished Flying Cross and was former Commander Senior of the Eagle Squadron, is Executive Officer and second in command of the new Fourth Fighter group. He has shot down six Nazi planes so far. Major Daley of Amarillo, Texas, holder of the D. F. C. and Commander of the second-formed Eagle Squadron, with eight victims in 110 operational sweeps to his credit, is put in charge of the new American Squadron. Major McColpin, of Buffalo, N. Y., destroyer of nine Nazi planes in 80 operational sweeps, leads the squadron, and Major Daymond of Burbank, Calif., changes leadership of the First Eagle Squadron for command of the United States Squadron.

For two years he has been either commanding an American fighter group or acting as executive officer. This Regular Army officer—since Jan. 6, 1940—is a former boxing, baseball and basketball star from Stanford University.

As this writer chatted with Major Daymond, now a veteran wearing the ornamented violet-and-white ribbon that tells of conferment of the Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar, memory went back to the time of a dual-control formation flight with the Eagles at a stage of their training before No. 71 Squadron—the old originals—had qualified to use Hurricanes as a prelude to the Spitfires now flown by all.

Gus, former Hollywood makeup specialist and freight flier in Brazil, was then the "baby" of outfit.

That was nearly two years ago. Today he has been decorated for repeated acts of exceptional valor, courage, and devotion to duty while operating against the enemy and has destroyed seven of 41 German planes brought down by Squadron 71. This squadron was formed officially Oct. 8, 1940, from American volunteers here and some compatriots who had joined the French Armée de l'Air before the fall of France.

This pioneer outfit and the following two eagle squadrons between them accounted for 73½ enemy aircraft. This is the equivalent of six Luftwaffe squadrons and omits all probables or planes merely damaged. The odd half represents a share in helping a British squadron bring down a Dornier bomber, and Marshal Douglas, in his valedictory address, referred to the fraction as the "symbol of Anglo-American co-operation."

The transfer means that sergeant pilots become second lieutenants.

The Eagles are extremely pleased—as are their many British friends—to learn their work as the spontaneous vanguard of American forces now turning Britain into a mighty offensive base is being recognized by the British Air Councils award of a special commemorative medallion for each Eagle volunteer. There was not time to have them struck for yesterday's ceremony, but the presentation will be made in the near future.

Résumé of Achievements

Today, as the Eagles continue their story of collaboration with the Royal Air Force on a new basis as an integral part of the Eighth Air Force here, it is timely to recapitulate outstanding events in the chapter just closed. The First Squadron was listed as "operational" in March of last year, and after a period on convoy patrols, it engaged in its first major action the following July under New York-born British Squadron Leader Woodhouse. He had taken over command from American Squadron Leader W. E. G. Taylor of Kansas, United States Naval Air Service officer transferred to the RAF.

On that occasion, American pilots brought down two Messerschmitts while escorting bombers over Lille—one enemy falling to Major Daymond, who last August destroyed his seventh when leading the squadron into action for the first time.

Squadron Leader Woodhouse was followed as commander by another Englishman, a Squadron Leader named Mears, and after Squadron Leader Meads was killed in a flying accident last winter, the leadership passed to Major Peterson.

The second former Eagle Squadron made a distinguished start in its fighting record a few months later by destroying a raiding bomber before the Americans were rated fully as operational, and after a session at low-level strafing, claimed their first enemy fighter last March. In July, it celebrated one sweep by scoring six, and to date its total stands at 18.

While the First and second squadrons thus were earning a prominent place in the Fighter Command's frontline squadrons, a third Eagle formation was taking shape. It signalized its arrival on operational status by helping to destroy a Dornier during a convoy attack off Humber. Today the Third Squadron's aggregate is 14½, and its best day may have been on the occasion of the Dieppe raid, when it bagged six for certain, probably destroyed two others, and damaged eight more.

That is the synopsis of the Eagles' serial story to date. As they say in British magazines at the start of a fresh installment, "Now read on."

Call for Military Service in Canada Hits 30,000 Aliens

OTTAWA, Oct. 1 (AP) — Announcement that alien residents of non-enemy citizenship are now liable to call for compulsory military service in Canada centered interest on the position of Americans in the Dominion.

Extension of the compulsory service regulations, announced by War Services Minister J. E. Thorson, affects some 30,000 aliens of military age. It is unofficially estimated that a substantial proportion of these are Americans.

Under a reciprocal agreement between Canada and the United States, signed last April, Canadians in the United States who have not applied for citizenship and who are called in the American Selective Service draft may elect to serve with the Canadian forces.

At the time of this agreement, Americans in Canada were not liable for compulsory service in the Dominion. But the agreement made clear that if they were placed under the obligation to serve, its terms would apply to them as it did from its inception to Canadians in the United States.

'Love Italy More Than Anything,' Blackshirts Told

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts, Oct. 1 (AP)—Premier Mussolini told Italian Blackshirt battalions today that "to love Italy more than anything else and to hate her enemies more than anything else," was the watchword for the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist movement.

The occasion of his address was the first anniversary of the founding of the Blackshirt battalions. He distributed decorations to members cited for bravery and reviewed some units newly assigned to front-line duty.

Mental and physical strength characterize the Blackshirts, the Premier said.

"You are worthy of living in this most important period of the war and to have a share in its decision," he said.

Returning Envoys Feted At Luncheon by Hirohito

TOKYO. From Japanese Radiocasts. Oct. 1 (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Saburo Kurusu, Special Envoy to Washington, were honored today with seven other recently returned Japanese diplomats at a luncheon given by Emperor Hirohito.

British Scrap Is Taken Over By the Crown

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The British Government, urgently needing heavy steel scrap and aware that the United States has no extra supplies for export, has invoked drastic measures to clean up waste metal within the country.

All occupants of premises in which there are three tons or more of metal suitable for scrap are ordered to disclose the amount to the Works and Planning ministry. Heavy penalties are provided for non-compliance.

"Britain's metal situation is serious," explained George Hicks, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Works and Planning Ministry. "We have a little light scrap in hand, but we are behind with our heavy scrap. We want heavier scrap to supplement the lighter stuff we have collected so that the rate of production can be maintained."

During the last 14 months Britain's voluntary salvage drive realized 1,400,000 tons of scrap. Railings have been taken from about 2,000,000 homes, parks and other areas. Almost 95 per cent of the metal from bomber buildings has been salvaged. But there is a pressing demand for more.

No drive will be made immediately, however, to salvage pedestrian crossing beacons, lamp standards and street car tracks, as has been suggested in various quarters. The labor involved in removal and repair of the roads or sidewalks afterward is considered too great for the amount of metal obtained.

"We want to take all genuine scrap before we start on things in current use, or materials which will take a large labor force to make available," Mr. Hicks said.

"Germany has gone much further than we have and has even requisitioned oil stoves for scrap. We don't propose to do that, but people must realize it is a solemn and legal duty to give every bit of scrap to the war effort."

King Reviews Ships Under Nazis' Noses

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—King George reviewed ships of the Royal Navy at Portsmouth yesterday virtually under the noses of the Nazis standing watch on the French Coast less than 100 miles away, it was disclosed today.

The King took the salute as the ships passed slowly in line, then wheeled and returned three abreast.

It was like a peacetime naval review.

He also bade farewell to Admiral Sir William James, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, who is being relieved by Admiral Sir Charles Little.

Poles in France in Uneasy Position

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is now estimated that there are still approximately 40,000 Poles in Unoccupied France. The majority are soldiers who were attached to Polish divisions in France when the French surrendered. Another group consists of the families of Polish workmen in the industries and mines in the north of France. Still another group consists of Poles who fled to France after the fall of Poland and were in Polish government or other employment.

Although in times past France has been looked upon as an asylum for the homeless, the persecuted, of all nations, the catastrophe of 1940 has considerably changed French attitudes. This is understandable, for with all the drain upon France imposed by Germany the French cannot feed themselves adequately.

Yet the French do not forget that the Poles were their former allies, that in the summer of 1940 Poles fought desperately in defense of the soil of France. When the Germans put pressure on French authorities to give up all Poles in France, French popular opinion is so strong against it that the officials have not dared yield.

Ex-Soldiers' Plight

Poles, however, are hedged about with a good many restrictions and are subject to the same labor laws as the French. The former soldiers fare worst. Men of the ranks work in labor camps much as do their brothers who are prisoners of war in Germany, being concentrated in large centers from which they are sent out for various kinds of work. The average group numbers between 40 and 100. They live in all kinds of shelters, some good and some very bad. They are engaged in public works such as the construction of roads, dams, and high voltage electric lines. They work on farms, cut logs, mine coal, burn charcoal. They must go where they are told to go, do as they are ordered. They have no freedom.

Nazi Circles Decry Germanizing of Poles

By Overseas News Agency

Stockholm

Wholesale Germanization of Poles is not meeting with approval in important Nazi circles.

The Nazi Elite Guard organ, Das Schwarze Korps, currently points out the dangers of such a broad program of Germanization, warning that it might result in allowing "leadership to slip from our hands."

Civilian refugees are registered and must report regularly to the police. They have a certain degree of freedom but since employment is hard to find and they are without funds, their lot is not enviable. If all the necessities of daily life are difficult for the French to obtain, they are infinitely more difficult for foreigners.

Under such circumstances the stranded Poles have from the beginning done what they could to help themselves. Assisting them at first was the Polish Red Cross and the Polish Y. M. C. A., the one attempting to alleviate the physical conditions of supplying food and clothing and shelter of sorts, the other limiting its labors to maintaining morale and looking after recreational, cultural, and educational needs insofar as it was able.

When the Germans compelled the French to oust the Polish Red Cross, a new organization called the Society for the Care of Poles in France was permitted to take over part of the work hitherto done by the Red Cross

Y. M. C. A. Expansion

At once the Polish Government-in-exile requested the Polish Y. M. C. A. to extend its activities, for which funds would be made available. This expansion has been in process for a year, probably by this writing completed. Altogether 68 centers were planned; 13 of them in Polish civilian camps or communities, 4 in military camps, 6 in internee camps, 25 in labor groups, 20 in centers where Polish soldiers are recuperating from war wounds.

Work carried on in civilian centers is comparable in a limited way to Y. M. C. A., activities in any average community. In the soldiers' and internee camps the program must be adjusted to the needs and possibilities of service. In the labor detachments the Y. M. C. A. leader follows them from place to place with his traveling equipment, reaching the smaller scattered groups by bicycle.

A wide range of activities is provided. Educational courses, lectures, concerts, technical instruction, the "living newspaper," radio, libraries, excursions with guides, dramatic clubs, choruses, sports of all kinds—everything that is within reach of the "Y" funds, and which tends to make the individual a more worthy citizen is permissible.

Lord Simon States British Wage Rise Not Inflationary

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Lord Simon assured the House of Lords yesterday that increases in British wages have not been sufficient to "induce inflation."

The former Chancellor of the Exchequer, now Lord Chancellor, said the average wage increases in industry, including agriculture, were 31 to 32 per cent while total earnings due to higher production and longer hours had increased "something like 47.5 per cent."

Answering a lively debate, in which government wage policy was criticized, Lord Simon said that "to suggest that the present Government had not taken steps to try to prevent inflation and, on the whole, it has been remarkably successful—is to talk out of 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

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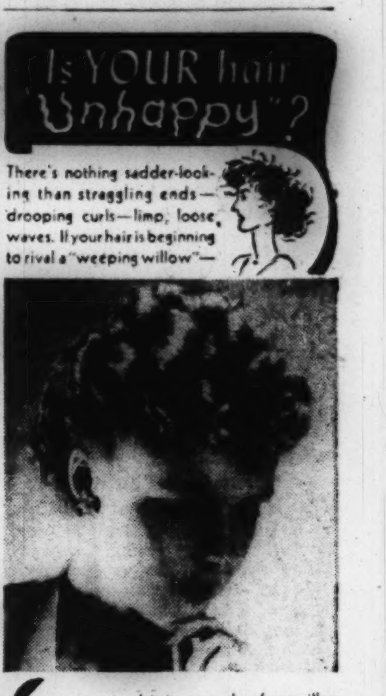
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India: Preludes to Self-Government; Jinnah Demands Equality for Moslems

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 1—Mohammed Ali Jinnah remains willing to undertake the formation of a provisional wartime government in India. But he will not do so unless the Moslem minority of 80,000,000 is given guarantees of equality and the right to set up a separate state.

The head of the All India Moslem League made this clear in an interview with this correspondent.

He said his position had been made plain at Bombay in August when he pointed out in a League resolution and in a press conference that he was willing to aid in setting up a provisional government only if the balance of power were not given to the Hindus.

[In a statement on Sept. 13, according to the Associated Press, Mr. Jinnah declared: "We do not want to be stampeded into forming a provisional government under the stress of the war emergency, which would be of such a character and composition that it would prejudice or militate against Moslem demands for Pakistan (separate Moslem rule).

"This is not a scheme but our birthright. According to our latest resolution on Pakistan, it means that three fourths of India goes to the Hindus and one fourth to the Moslems, but even at that, the Hindus want to wriggle out of it."]

"Feeler From British

The strengthened position of Mr. Jinnah in the Indian political tempest has been brought sharply to the forefront by a statement made by Arthur Moore, retiring Editor of The Statesman, an English-language newspaper of pro-British and semiliberal tendencies, published in Calcutta and Delhi. In effect, Mr. Moore said Britain should declare its willingness to transfer to a real war government in India the same powers enjoyed by Canada and Australia and should invite Mr. Jinnah to form such a regime. Mr. Moore's suggestion was supported by the editor of the Pioneer, another Calcutta newspaper.

In some quarters, it is believed that Mr. Moore's statement can be interpreted as an indirect "feeler" from semi-official British sources. If this interpretation is correct, the British conceivably might seek to employ concessions to Mr. Jinnah and his Moslem League as a lever with which to bring the All-India Congress Party into line.

Debate on India Slated in Commons

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 1

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, announced today in the House of Commons that time would be set aside in the near future for a debate on the political situation in India.

Mr. Jinnah in all probability is prepared to exploit any such attempt to the fullest extent. Although nothing was said directly, Mr. Jinnah gave me the impression that he was satisfied with the present state of affairs and felt himself in a strong strategic position, both in relation to other Indian parties and to the British Government.

When asked what form guarantees to the Moslems should take, Mr. Jinnah asserted that not only the British but all major parties in India must agree to the right of self-determination for the Moslems. Leaders of the Congress Party, now in prison as a result of Mohandas K. Gandhi's civil-disobedience campaign, steadfastly have refused to concede the right of the Moslems to set up a separate state.

Agreement Essential

"Unless such an agreement is forthcoming," Mr. Jinnah said, "any provisional government outside the framework of the present Constitution not only would involve fundamental and vital changes in the present Constitution and existing laws which would become matters of serious controversy, but if such fundamental changes were introduced without our demanded guarantee and without our approval and consent it would torpedo the Moslem Pakistan demand, which is, indeed, the set purpose of Hindu India."

Mr. Jinnah added: "If the Moslems are let down, there is no doubt in my mind that grave disaster will follow."

[L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, was quoted by the British Radio on Sept. 29 as declaring that although the problem of India's future was immensely difficult it could and would be solved.

"No constitution imposed by any one element can live," Mr. Amery was reported to have said. "But that was precisely the aim which Mr. Gandhi and his associates had set before them. It was to enforce that aim that they decided to launch a campaign of mass sabotage, intended to bring the Government of India to its knees."]

On Aug. 17, Mr. Jinnah issued a sharp warning to the British in which he said that any attempt to set up a government dominated by Hindus would bring violent resistance from the Moslems.

By Canadian Press Staff

LONDON, Oct. 1—India must find its own constitution by meeting and consultation as did Canada and the United States, Mr. L. M. S. Amery, Secretary of Stte for India, told visiting Canadian newspapermen.

The problem, the Secretary said, was to find a form of government which would give the country self-determination and yet insure that the various groups within it could live together under it.

"As far as the war is concerned, India certainly can be held," he said, explaining that he meant by this that the Government of India would be able to handle any insurrectionist movements and maintain and increase enlistments in the Army and the output of its arms factories.

"If we had given Gandhi another six weeks to prepare his blitz against communications and so forth, that, coming with the end of the monsoon and the Japanese attack, would have been serious," Mr. Amery declared. As it was, India had come through it and the trouble-making leaders had been "disconnected." In five provinces, Mr. Amery said, all arrests had been made by the Indian Legislatures themselves.

Bars Control by Few

"When the Indian groups are prepared to come together, the door is open," he said. "But we could not accept any proposal that control be placed in the hands of a few men representing one group."

Mr. Amery said he felt that if the present measure of unity achieved in India in customs, railways, and defense were destroyed the effect would be serious, but the idea of Pakistan—a separate Moslem state—was countenanced not because it was best but because it made Indians realize their differences.

He felt that the degree of unity already achieved made likely an eventual agreement over a loose federal control which might handle such things as defense, leaving other matters to the states. Such a constitution, he acknowledged, would be complex, and unless the Indians could work it out for themselves it would be unworkable.

The Secretary said he believed India would work out such a constitution after the war, and that it would want to remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations for at least a generation, if only for such political considerations as defense.

Other Reasons for Staying

By the end of a generation, he said, the country probably would have realized that there were other reasons, cultural and spiritual, for remaining inside the Empire.

In answer to a question, he said there was no reason to believe the Gandhi movement had originated in Japan or that Mr. Gandhi or others had deliberately negotiated with Japan. But, he said, "fifth columnists" might have co-operated in Indian subversive activities.

Since May, he said, there had been more than 70,000 enlistments a month in India in the armed forces, a rise of about 30,000 above the figure prevailing early in the war.

A La Carte Orders Only

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Forty Sacramento restaurants and hotel dining rooms will serve a la carte orders only beginning Monday. They described the move as a food conservation step.

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FITS SNUG AS A GLOVE

President at Willow Run

Official United States Navy Photo from Associated Press

Mr. Roosevelt Sees Bombers in the Making

During a two weeks' inspection trip of war-production plants, disclosed today, President Roosevelt visited the Ford Willow Run bomber assembly works. He was accompanied at Willow Run by Henry Ford, center, and Charles E. Sorensen, right, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Company.

War Plants Inspected By President

Continued from Page 1

suggested, by a more rigid control of materials, machines and men in order to obtain continual top-notch production from all three.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nelson has expressed the belief that the enormous quantity of machine tools, which were found to be unadaptable to war production and which have been stored in warehouses or in factory yards, should either be used for scrap or be dismantled in order to obtain repair parts for other machines wherever these parts are interchangeable.

He told newspapermen that he believed that it was not feasible to keep such parts stored for two or three years, depending upon the length of the war, and that they would end up by being useless.

It is not known how the Nelson suggestion will be greeted by automobile companies which have millions of dollars' worth of valuable machinery now in idleness. It is expecte dthat some executives will be reluctant to scrap this equipment, although there is a general feeling that postwar models of automobiles, refrigerators, sewing machines and so forth will differ markedly from those produced up until this year.

Asked to discuss labor's role in the WPB, Mr. Nelson said that the Board's "Labor-Management Committee is about lined up." He stressed that there were many valuable persons within labor's ranks and that there are spots in the WPB where they can be used to good advantage.

"We want good men in the WPB and we don't care where they come from," Mr. Nelson said.

He again expressed his desire, which he made known to Congress yesterday, that some Government mechanism be set up to care for small business enterprises whose existence is threatened by the continuing contraction of civilian supplies and services.

Detroit Symphony's Concert Series Off

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP)—After 23 annual seasons of uninterrupted performance, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra is discontinuing its public concert series—the war to blame.

Dr. Fred T. Murphy, President of the Detroit Symphony Society, announced Sept. 30 that because of impending gasolene rationing and a decline in season ticket sales the 1942-43 series has been canceled.

Dr. Murphy expressed the opinion that there would not be another symphony season here until the war is over. The Belgian conductor Désiré Defauw, was to have led the orchestra of more than 80 artists in the opening concert Oct. 15.

A number of special events for the symphony season, among them the appearance of the ballet theater of New York, must be canceled, Dr. Murphy said.

A program of sponsored radiocasts still is on schedule, however.

'Baby Racket' Hit In Great Britain

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Child-welfare organizations are going to ask the Government for legislation to halt the "baby racket"—the adoption of babies in order to get a rebate on high wartime income taxes in Britain.

The General Secretary of the National Children's Adoption Association said last night that applications for babies had doubled since the war began.

Violence in India

BOMBAY, Oct. 1 (AP)—Three more fatalities were reported today in sporadic outbursts of violence in India.

Ten bombs exploded in various parts of Sholapur City over a period of three days this week, killing one person and injuring 10.

Two persons were reported killed and two injured at the Patacsarkuchi police station when an officer fired into a crowd which attacked while he was escorting prisoners to jail.

House Expected to Pass Price Measure Compromise

Continued from Page 1

the rise in the cost of living. Consumer spending can only be checked by a gross income or sales tax to cut off consumer purchasing power now pressing against vast cuts in consumer supplies, Senator George declared.

Labor Cost Amendment

After forcing prolonged debate on the bill in the Senate, the Farm Bloc finally gave in when Administration leaders agreed to insert an amendment forbidding the President to fix price ceilings on farm commodities without giving "adequate weighting" to the cost of farm labor.

The farm labor section finally included in the bill was "a compromise on a compromise." Now it will have to be compromised with the House provision for inclusion of farm labor costs in the parity formula on which farm price ceilings are based.

The final vote on the price control bill in the Senate was 82 to 0. Four Senators had previously voted against the farm compromise amendment.

About the only real satisfaction gained from the Congressional compromise was that it avoided an open break between the executive and the legislative branches of government at a time they need to set an example of national unity.

Cause of Revolt

Administration spokesmen had warned that the President would ignore a Congressional mandate on price control if it did not include adequate control of farm prices. It was the Farm Bloc's dissatisfaction with President Roosevelt's moves to control industrial wages that lay behind its revolt.

The Administration has consistently opposed clamping down the same over-all legislative ceiling on wages that it has proposed for farm products, preferring to regulate them through the National War Labor Board and the wage stabilization agreements among industries. Profits, the third factor in the rising cost of living, are being controlled through taxes.

Also entering into the Farm Bloc's revolt has been the farm labor shortage, so critical that the Secretary of Agriculture indicated that it will undoubtedly cut "food for freedom" production in 1943.

In addition to the "adequate weighting" amendment, the Farm Bloc succeeded in getting into the Senate bill a floor under farm prices, amounting to 90 per cent of parity. This is accomplished by increasing the present 85 per cent loan limit on corn and wheat to 90 per cent.

Although reported to have been proposed by President Roosevelt, this increase in Government loans will raise the cost of living by $650,000,000 annually, it was estimated.

This will be in addition to a 4 per cent rise in farm prices that Government statisticians predict will result if the Office of Price Administration pays attention, as directed, to "adequate weighting" of increased farm labor costs over levels prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941.

The 4 per cent rise is based on the assumption that only the farmer's labor will be considered. If the services of his family are counted in, the "adequate" farm prices could mean an increase of 10 per cent in the consumer's food bill.

The Jan. 1, 1941, date as a farm labor cost standard was chosen to conform to the wage ceiling provisions of the bill. Under the bill the President has no power to fix any wages or salaries which have not reached 15 per cent above the wages or salaries paid on Jan. 1, 1941. This is the so-called "Little Steel" formula applied by the National War Labor Board.

Last minute amendments added to the bill in the Senate included:

A prohibition against increase in the rates of common carriers or utilities without consent of the President, proposed by Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska.

A provision against lowering of farm prices in cases of "gross inequity" to a point below parity prices. The President is given authority in the bill to adjust wages, salaries and farm prices when he finds it necessary to correct "gross inequities."

Although the Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, hailed the compromise as a "victory for American farmers," Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, another member of the Farm Bloc, called it a "face-saving agreement" that would leave the farmers at the "tender mercies of Mr. Leon Henderson, notably and bitterly hostile to agriculture."

Alertness to Future Advised by Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 1

Prime Minister Winston Churchill advised the Central Council of the Conservative Party today to pay strict attention to urgent war duties, but said Great Britain must not "be taken unawares when victory on the field of battle has at length been won."

"It is right and desirable," he wrote, "that informed forethought should be given to the complex problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction that will await solution when the perils that now threaten us daily are over and past."

The Prime Minister was unable to attend the Council meeting. He said the Government was constantly considering postwar problems, but the Conservative Party—of which he is the leader—should contribute to their solution.

Europe Reports New Hitler Purge Of Commanders

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—A new purge by Hitler of Nazi generals along the lines of last winter's wholesale dismissals following the failure to take Moscow was reported Sept. 30 with Field Marshal Fedor von Bock ousted from command of his stalled army at Stalingrad and Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb replaced on the Leningrad Front.

The German-inspired Vichy Radio reported that Field Marshal Siegmund List, who directed the Balkan campaign, replaced Marshal von Bock, with Colonel General Hermann von Hoth second in command.

In London meanwhile a military commentator confirmed reports that Field Marshal Georg von Kuschler had replaced Marshal von Leeb on the Leningrad Front, where the Germans have been driven back slowly in a series of Russian Army counterattacks.

Marshal List is regarded as a leading exponent of lightning war tactics and if, as reported, he is in command a new assault on Stalingrad is expected with total disregard for losses. He was removed from his Balkan command over a month ago following reports that he had severely criticized Marshal von Bock's tactics and the Stalingrad drive in general. It was believed here that Hitler, in casting about for someone to break the costly Stalingrad stalemate, recalled him to active service.

Marshal von Kuschler commanded the 18th German Army under Marshal von Bock during the campaign against France and was made a field marshal for his services on the Leningrad Front early in the Russian campaign.

Hershey Overrules Texas Draft Director

ROTAN, Texas, Oct. 1 (AP)—A Texas draft board, which huffily quit when one of its recommendations was overruled, has the big boss on its side now.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has upheld the Fisher County board in its dispute with the Texas State Service Director over the correct status of a ranch worker.

George Riley of Rotan, a member of the Board, said yesterday that General Hershey's decision backed up the local board's 1-A classification and overrules the State Director's recommendation for a six-month deferment in 2-A since the registrant worked on a ranch run by two elderly women.

The Board had insisted that if the registrant in question deserved a 2-A rating, so did 90 per cent of the men it had sent into the Army from the county. Mr. Riley said that the Board had been asked to continue its duties until successors can be appointed.

Laval Ships Industries And Workers to Germany

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Destruction of France's industrial organization is proceeding swiftly. The Laval Government—under strong German pressure—has undertaken to re-organize and to concentrate" French industry, closing down thousands of factories which the Nazis consider as unessential for their war effort.

During recent weeks 3,000 plants were forced to stop production and the leading German economic review Der Deutsche Volkswirt already has announced that a second group of 4,000 French plants will discontinue to work in the near future. The review further pointed out that all other French factories "will be closely scrutinized if they operate in a rational manner."

Vichy not only induced workers of closed factories to emigrate to Germany but actually ordered the transfer of entire plants with their equipment and crew to that country.

French industrialists have been leading protagonists of Franco-German collaboration before and after the defeat. Existing relations between French and German big business, which for years had cooperated in international trusts and business associations, have contributed decisively to facilitate the incorporation of French economy into the German war effort.

It was French big business which actually carried out collaboration with the Nazis. French businessmen have been so eager to execute orders of the conqueror that Dr. Michel, chief of the economic section of the German military administration in France and virtual dictator of French economy was able to write that "collaboration between the German military administration and French economic organizations has brought no disappointment."

Now, however, French industrialists and businessmen feel uneasy. They are deeply disappointed and they begin to understand that their deal with the Nazis has worked to their entire disadvantage.

They have succeeded in destroying the power of the French trade unions, but instead of becoming "masters in their own house" they have been turned into servants of the German commissioners who control their factories.

Instead of collaborating with German business friends in colonizing backward territories in eastern and southeastern Europe, they have become aware that the Nazis consider French economy as their own colonial space.

Business Duped

More than half of the joint-stock of French big trusts has been purchased by the conqueror. French big business had hoped that after the collapse of the Third Republic, their representatives and yes men would run the country. Yet, with the decrease in big business' economic power, their political influence in Vichy has proportionally diminished. M. Laval has ousted from his Government most of the politicians who represented big business in Vichy.

The Nazis, moreover, are not yet satisfied with the extent of transformation of French economy. Their spokesmen have promised that new "revolutionary" changes would be carried out. During the first months after the occupation the German administration had employed French industrialists and technicians to carry out orders of the Nazi economic staff.

It appears, however, that in recent months the Nazis have found out that "indirect colonization" of France did not work to their entire satisfaction. Since M. Laval returned to power, the Nazi administration in France has thrown off the last mask and has decided to run French industry directly.

While thousands of plants which produced for the French home market are closed, numerous other factories which were executing orders for Germany have been reorganized and adapted to German needs. These concerns are forced to carry out a standardization of their output according to the German pattern, to modify models according to German blueprints, and to adopt the nomenclature of German industry.

German experts and technicians are supervising French factories which are to be reorganized.

Pressure on Leaders

The Nazis also are jutting strong pressure on French industrial leaders to concentrate execution of German orders only in big and modern plants. A report from France points out that Germans for instance ordered reorganization of the French pharmaceutical industry concentrating the entire production of this industrial group in five large plants. Fifty-one per cent of the joint-stock of these factories had previously been transferred to the Germans.

In other industries such as the chemical and rayon trust which had already been transformed into mixed Franco-German enterprises, the German carried out a similar reorganization.

Nazi regrouping of French industry and its complete adaptation to German needs has brought about a new restriction of already scarce home consumption of industrial goods in France. An increasing number of factories which had worked for the home market are excluded from raw-material distribution or are closed. As stocks of industrial products in French wholesale and retail trade long have been exhausted, the supply situation on the French home market becomes increasingly desperate.

By 1941, household consumption of industrial goods had been reduced to 43 per cent of the 1938 supply. In 1942, the downward trend has continued and one product after the other has disappeared from the market. Shops in France are almost completely empty. The French Government has distributed rationing cards for industrial goods but the public, even in cases of extreme urgency, is unable to purchase the goods.

In France, it not only is impossible to buy a suit, shoes, stockings, or shirts, but a broken bottle, a burned lamp, or torn shoelace are irrecoverable. Interruption of industrial production for the home market, moreover, also influence the food supply of the French population. French peasants refuse to deliver agricultural goods for banknotes with which they are unable to purchase industrial goods.

Political Repercussions

Disintegration of France's industrial system has had important repercussions on the trend of Vichy politics. When M. Laval's government was formed, outstanding representatives of big business in Vichy such as Pierre Pucheu, former Secretary of the French Steel trust, and François Lehideux, son-in-law of automobile industrialist Renault, were not included in the Cabinet. During recent weeks, other ministers who were close to industrial circles have been dismissed from political influence.

In September, Jacques Leroy-Ladurie, Mr. Laval's Minister of Agriculture and brother of the head of the Worms-Bank, resigned. At the same time, Jacques Guérard, Secretary of State and former collaborator of Paul Baudoin, another representative of financial circles in Vichy, was appointed French Minister to Portugal. M. Laval is the faithful executant of Berlin's orders, but he is disinclined to admit the interference of French business leaders who are despised by the French people and snubbed by their German friends.

Wadsworth Urges Lower Draft Age

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsforth (R) of New York, father of the Selective Service Act, urged last night that the draft age be lowered to include 18- and 19-year-old boys because "the aggressive spirit of youth" will win the war more quickly.

With the Army growing swiftly, he said, its average age is rising, and it will be necessary to draft more and more men with dependents.

"No one will cast any aspersion on the character and patriotism and courage of men of 35 or 40," he said in a speech prepared for the Washington Star Radio Forum.

"They will do their level best and make great sacrifices. But through no fault of their own they do not make the best soldiers. They leave dependent families at home. They leave in many instances business obligations, perhaps a mortgaged home. . . .

"All history shows," he said, "that great wars have been won by youth. For example, some people are amazed to find out that the Union Army in 1865, at the time of Appomattox, averaged but 19 years and six months of age."

Hong Kong Internees Lacking Proper Food

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 1—Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons today that although conditions in Hong Kong internment camps have improved to some extent, the general health of the internees has suffered seriously from lack of proper food and other supplies, The British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Japanese authorities, he said, have refused to follow special relief ships to be sent to Hong Kong and other territories occupied by them, but they have agreed that clothing and medical supplies may be sent by the ships on which British and Japanese officials are being exchanged. Full advantage is to be taken of this.

Mr. Eden said the British Government intends to negotiate with Japan with a view to the removal of more British subjects from the Far East.

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San Francisco Area Women To Answer War Work Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 — Woman power, that rapidly-growing industrial force which is mobilizing to release man power for combat duty, has taken stock of itself and measured the great tasks ahead in the San Francisco Bay region, and is not only unafraid but extremely confident of its ability to proceed.

Five delegates from each of many labor unions assembled in San Francisco's large Civic Auditorium on a Sunday to hold the mirror, so to speak, up before "women in industry" so that these comparative newcomers to the ranks of labor might gauge their combined importance in the war effort, as well as their individual worth and fitness.

This Conference on Women in Industry was voted by the assemblage to be merely the first of a series of such stock-taking conferences. It was held under auspices and direction of another San Francisco "first": labor's Unity for Victory Committee. The organization combines unions of The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the railroad brotherhoods, and independent unions.

"Every labor union in this State is going to have women in its membership before long." State Senator John F. Shelley, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, had said in a public talk a few days prior to the Conference on Women in Industry.

S. O. S. Officer's Estimate

"Selective service is expected ultimately to induct one out of every two physically fit men between 20 and 45 years," the women's conference was told by Lieut. Col. C. C. Harshman, regional liaison officer for the Army's Service of Supply. "This will remove from the present labor supply some 6,000,000 additional men. California is lagging in employment of women in war industries, and must eventually employ five times as many as it does now."

The business agent of the Boilermakers' Union covering the Bay region attended the conference, and let stand unchallenged the thesis that women will be compelled, by war's necessities, to take over ever more and more of men's workaday tasks. Recently this same business agent protested the hiring of women welders in the new Marinship shipyards at Sausalito, across the Bay, but was overruled by the pressures of logic and necessity.

"Certainly all peacetime economic considerations and prejudices concerning the desirability of having women workers in industry must be junked, completely and immediately," said Colonel Harshman. "To put this across will require the fullest extent of co-operation from all labor organizations.

"All unions must accept women workers who are qualified or who can be trained to do any jobs in wartime industry, or in other industries where they will release men. They must place no arbitrary restrictions on referring women to jobs, even when they may replace men who can be used on more difficult jobs or may be needed in the military service. Most unions have been sufficiently foresighted to realize this need. Those which have not must realize at once the military necessities of this situation and fall in line immediately."

Restrictions Vanishing

Most unions already have opened their membership to women, and more and more employers are relinquishing any and all restrictions they may formerly have had against the employment of women workers. These facts were brought out in the various panel discussions of groups which dealt with such special topics as: Women in training, women in production, women in unions, health and hygiene, family and social responsibility.

"Equal pay for equal work" has become a watchword not only of the unions but of the women workers. It is the policy also of the Army and Navy procurement departments. The new women workers support it for obvious reasons, but also because they are being told that in many jobs they can produce as well or better than men. The unions support it "to maintain conditions for the men after the war is ended."

This not of "after the war" for a time threatened a schism in the major panel group discussing women in unions. Each panel drafted certain resolutions to be presented to the main conference, the accepted resolution to be presented in turn to the Unity for Victory Committee as a recommended part of its standing policy.

A man delegate to the conference offered the resolution that women's membership in unions be limited to the war period, so there would be no doubt about jobs for returning soldiers and sailors after the war. Another male delegate quickly seconded the motion. Six or eight women delegates were on their feet immediately, and the first speaker recognized asserted that the freedoms for which the war is being fought must include the freedom of a woman to work in industry if she so desires.

Men's Jobs Protected

The situation was saved when a legal representative of one of the unions quoted from the Selective Service Act to the effect that returning soldiers and sailors must by law have their jobs back, with full seniority rights.

The assembled "Women in Industry" at lunch time witnessed a style show of uniforms deemed suitable for the various manual labor tasks they are assuming in increasing numbers. All were variations of the jumper-coat-and-trouser combination or one-piece coveralls, varying chiefly in color and texture of the material with the strenuousness of the work to be performed. Jaunty caps and kerchiefs to protect hair were shown to match.

Box lunches fitted to the needs of both men and women in arduous wartime jobs were exhibited and sampled by the assemblage. The lunch sold at the noon adjournment to several hundred delegates and visitors was priced at 26 cents. Sample lunches ranged in type from office worker to shipbuilder. All were selected and prepared with especial heed given their nutritive value.

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, came from Washington, D. C., to address the conference. She said that more than 14,000,000 women already are in employment of all kinds, about 3,000,000 more than in May, 1940, but that more than 800,000 still seek employment. Only about one fifth of the employed women are now in war work, she said, but it is expected that about 4,000,000 will be in war jobs by the end of 1942.

Technical Points Explained

Mrs. Margarete Clark, chief of the industrial welfare division of the State Department of Industrial Relations, attended the conference as a consultant, and cleared up many technical points which arose in the discussions.

Major recommendations passed by the conference to the Unity for Victory Committee are:

Equal wages without discrimination as to sex of the worker.

Opposition to any relaxation of present labor laws, because provisions already exist for exceptions where need exists.

Formation of more labor-management committees, with especial relation to integrating women in industry.

Study and provisions for job dilution, the assigning of men to work with women in handling heavy loads, as a means of replacing men in industry.

Disciplinary action by shop production committees when actions of any worker hinder production.

Investigation of possible absorption of women into small industries.

Broader training opportunities for women in every field in which they are able to work.

Delegates to the conference heard, from speakers who know, about the tremendous and effective part women are taking in the war industries in Russia and England. The essence of the intent of this San Francisco conference, as it is now being spread by the delegates among their many unions, is this: "American women, California women, will also serve."

Rail Schedules 'Frozen'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the office of Defense Transportation, today ordered the "freezing" of all railway passenger schedules and ruled out the operation of special trains to football games, races, and other sporting events.

The order, effective Oct. 4, restricts railroads to passenger-train schedules existing on Sept. 26, forbids the running of any special passenger trains or the addition of new trains to existing schedules.

It also bans the running of extra sections to regular trains unless such sections have been run at least 20 per cent of the time during the last 90 days to handle the normal flow of passenger traffic.

Also, under the order, no railroad may operate a passenger train which includes a car "chartered to, or the use of which by prior arrangement is restricted to an individual or group of persons traveling together."

This would rule out special cars, or cars chartered to baseball teams or tarveling orchestras. This prohibition, however, does not apply to cars used by railroad officials or employees on railroad business.

Nazi Flier Aide Cites 14 Reasons for Appeal

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 (AP) — Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur sentenced to hang Nov. 13 for treason, appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Sept. 29, contending that sentence was "cruel and unusual" and "not in line with testimony and evidence" in the case.

Stephan was convicted of harboring and aiding Lieut. Hans Peter Krug, a German flier who escaped from a Canadian prison camp.

In all, Stephan cited 14 reasons for appeal, including contentions that the charge of treason was unfounded in fact and that "inflammatory remarks" to the jury by the U. S. District Attorney were "highly prejudicial" to Stephan's rights.

WANTED
CORRESPONDENT
Christian Scientist, wanted to act as part time news correspondent in Miami for The Christian Science Monitor. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full particulars.

Nonoperating Rail Unions Seek Pay Rise

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although no real strike threat is involved as yet, and perhaps will not be, the demand of the nonoperating railroad unions for wage increases and a union shop injects a new complication into the national labor relations picture.

On the one hand, it comes in such a way as to appear quite frankly to be an attempt of the unions to get in ahead of anticipated wage-freezing legislation. But on the other hand, its coming actually may serve as a warning to Congress that such legislation ought to be hurried along.

The demand so far involves only the 16 nonoperating unions. The "big four" operating unions which take in conductors, firemen and enginemen, while engaged in negotiations with the roads on details of certain rules and procedures, have made no move to join in the new wage and union shop demand. Usually the two groups act in concert in such matters affecting the whole industry.

The nonoperating unions have long talked about a union shop, under which all those who want to keep their jobs after no more than 90 days following hiring must join the union. The management must fire those who do not become members. This differs from the "closed shop," under which no one is hired in the first place who is not a union member.

While the railroads have been officially on an "open shop" basis, actually few employees have remained outside the unions. This is particularly true with the operating groups. Organization of sleeping car porters, dining car workers, and station porters leaves comparatively few in the nonoperating field without organization opportunity.

25 P. C. Raise Sought

In recent months, with war demands taking some men into the armed services or into war industries, and with many new workers being taken on to fill these gaps and meet demands caused by stepped-up transportation activity, the need for better union integration of rail workers has impressed union leaders. They hold that those who do not contribute to the union as the instrument for obtaining better working conditions, should not be allowed to profit from the results of union effort.

The wage increase asked amounts to 20 cents an hour or approximately 25 per cent on the average. It would affect 950,000 workers on the nation's 120 Class I railroads.

The demand comes on top of an increase of approximately 15.6 per cent granted these workers last December following protracted negotiations under the Railway Labor Act. Those negotiations skirted dangerously close at times to a complete and disastrous railroad stoppage. Even the Railway Labor Act does not prevent a strike. It only serves as a "cooling" system and in practice actually has averted national strikes in every instance in which they have been threatened.

It is possible that the unions this time may seek to short-cut the Railway Labor Act and appeal directly to the special National Railway Labor Panel, established by the President last spring. This, like so much of the war machinery, is held by management to be a violation of existing laws, but under the circumstances such procedure might not be seriously opposed.

Wage Pyramiding On

While the railroad authorities say the wage demand is not unexpected, it is pointed out that when a compromise increase was granted last year it was felt that railroad labor was faring particularly well. As a matter of fact subsequent wage demands in other fields were often made with the argument that the railroad workers had "gotten theirs." Now the "pyramiding process" appears to be under way, with the rail workers wanting still more, after having seen increases granted regularly in other industries.

The railroad unions generally are not associated with either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The exceptions are the clerks, who are in the A. F. of L., and a new group, the United Transport Service Employees of America, including dome dining car employees, and train and station porters, which is affiliated with the C. I. O. and which took action in this instance independently of the other 15 units.

The railroad unions are in general the oldest, and the most mature and responsible of organized labor units. They are accustomed to negotiation, and to compromise settlements, without reverting to violence or even to strikes, though there have been occasional work stoppages on individual roads. It is not expected, in view of this, and of the war situation, that the present demand will foment any serious difficulty or threat of hindrance to the nation's transportation system.

It is still held unlikely, meanwhile, by observers on both sides in railroad operation, and in Government, that the Government will make any move to take over and operate the roads, as was done in the last war. There is this time no problem of congestion or lack of efficiency in operation of the roads to justify such Government action, it is pointed out.

Sir Ben Turner

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Sir Ben Turner, who passed on in Yorkshire yesterday, rose from weaver to the Presidency of the Textile Workers Union and knighthood.

He was Secretary of Mines in 1929-30.

1,000 $1 Bills

Just 'Follows the Crop'

Eliga Gordon, 1942 World Champion Cotton Picker, lying in a pile of "white gold" and flipping the bills awarded as first prize. Mr. Gordon is now looking for second-hand lumber to build a new house.

Champion Picker Wants New House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 1—Eliga Gordon is busy today looking for some bargains in second-hand lumber so he can build a house with the $1,000 he was awarded along with the title of World's Champion Cotton Picker.

He is the first Negro to win the title. In 1940, when the contest was first held, Harold Mason of Senath, Mo., took top honors. Last year the first place went to Morris Ware of Ruleville, Miss. Eliga Gordon defeated both former champions Sept. 22 in this year's competition, held here in Mississippi County, Ark., the world's leading cotton producing country.

Eliga Gordon, who has a wife and four children, already has invested $59 in war bonds and stamps this year, money he has earned picking cotton. He intends to buy some more bonds now that he has $1,000 in the bank.

Prosperity didn't go to the new champion's head. Every day since the contest, he has been back in the field. "I'll be picking cotton as long as there is any to pick."

He lives in Blytheville, where the contest was held.

A total of 126 entrants, representing cotton States from coast to coast took part in the competition. Miss Camille Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., 1942 Maid of Cotton, presented the $2,000 in cash wards to the various winners.

Eliga Gordon picked only 102 pounds during the two hours permitted the pickers. But quantity counted only one third. Cleanliness of his pickings and the condition in which he left his row each counted one third. Thus he outpointed some of the faster, but more careless pickers.

On an average day, when he is picking on a plantation, the new champion will harvest about 800 pounds of the "white gold." He has never owned any land. He just "follows the crop."

More Than 35 Miles an Hour, Now, and You Are in Trouble

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—A wartime speed limit of 35 miles an hour for privately owned automobiles went into effect throughout the nation today but with enforcement methods varying from imposition of strict penalties in some States to appeals to patriotism in others.

The Office of Defense Transportation which ordered the speed restriction to help conserve the nation's rubber stockpile, declared all 48 States were taking some steps for enforcement.

The ODT said the order for the national speed limit sets no penalty and that enforcement would rest largely on voluntary co-operation by the motorists and on action of state and local authorities. All Governors empowered to set State speed limits already have fixed the 35-mile-an-hour figure, it added.

In some States where statutory speed limits exceed 35 miles an hour, authorities took various steps to encourage compliance. Ohio's Highway Patrol said it would "blacklist" speeders by reporting them to Office of Price Administration officials who pass on applications for tires, tubes and new automobiles.

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee directed highway patrolmen to report speeders to their county automobile and tire rationing boards. In New York, state police said a motorist convicted of driving between 35 and 40 miles an hour is liable to a $25 fine and five days in jail.

Governors of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Wisconsin appealed to motorists to obey the 35-mile-an-hour maximum and, in Michigan, state police said they would substitute appeals to patriotism for arrest and prosecution. However, police of Detroit, the State's largest city, planned to issue traffic violation tickets to motorists exceeding the ODT speed regulation. Nebraska's governor asked motorists to stay under 40 miles an hour.

The 35-mile-an-hour restriction exempts vehicles operated by the armed forces and those used in emergency for protection or preservation of life, health or public safety. The regulation is effective Oct. 15 for vehicles operated for hire as carriers in scheduled regular route service.

The used tire freeze order will be lifted, OPA said, when a rationing system is completed to permit sale to certificate holders. Recapping has been hampered under the present rationing program, it added, because of a shortage of recapable carcasses.

Used Tires and Tubes Frozen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today froze the sale of used tires and tubes and revealed that used tires soon would be rationed to provide for all essential uses in conformity with the Baruch Rubber Committee recommendation.

The order was issued to freeze the present supply of used tires pending completion of the new rationing program, which will govern the use of these tires just as present rationing regulations control the use of new and recapped tires, the OPA said.

It added that when used tire rationing is initiated, the freeze order will be lifted to the extent necessary to permit sale to certificate holders.

OPA said it was "important to have available for rationing not only the mileage that is represented by used tires with good tread thicknesses still remaining, but also the supply of recappable carcasses which are the starting point of any successful recapping program.

Virginia Assembly Seeks Plan To Wipe Out State Indebtedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. Oct. 1 — Virginia, whichc as recently as 1900 had one of the heaviest public debts of any State in the Union, is attempting a fiscal comeback as the General Assembly, in a special session, considers a plan to liquidate the remaining $18,000,000 of indebtedness.

The plan proposed by Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., would place Virginia, already enjoying a high credit standing, in the class of a few States having, in effect, no public debt. It would top off a gradual decrease in the debt since the Civil War, when Virginia owed approximately $30,000,000 in principal and about $15,000,000 in accrued interest.

Under the Darden plan, the State would invest the $18,000,000 State surplus and some special funds now lying idle in banks to obtain additional revenue to offset the interest the State is now paying on its debt.

Governor Darden said the plan does not involve calling in the $18,000,000 of bonds, and that the liquidation would be accomplished "through the more efficient utilization of funds at our disposal."

He estimated that the State would save "several million dollars" during the course of the next 24 years when the last of the present bonds will mature.

R. F. D. in Illinois To Pick Up Scrap, Too

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 1

Rural mail carriers in Illinois are going to have loads on their return trips now.

The State Defense Council announced yesterday that 1,700 of them had been authorized to pick up scrap metal and rubber at mail boxes and to deliver the pickups to salvage depots.

The Post Office Department has ruled they could do such work on a voluntary basis if it didn't interfere with their regular duties.

Press Reviews Its Part Taken In War Effort

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—The men who make a business of converting the world's events into ink so that all may read and know paused today and figuratively took stock of their record.

The occasion was the opening of National Newspaper Week.

America's press had plenty to pat itself on the back about. But it was too busy helping to win a war—not alone any more than is any single fighter or worker or industry, nor even any single nation.

The nation's commander in chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, put it this way:

"Our free press has not only survived—it is an essential part of the steadying ballast which enables our ship to ride the storm.

"War imposes grave new responsibilities on all of us, but upon no public servant does the responsibility for truth and integrity rest more heavily than upon the press. Theirs is the duty of keeping the people fully and faithfully informed.

"The American people are vigilant of their precious heritage of a free press. They will permit neither its corruption nor its perversion for selfish ends. They will continue to regard it as their strong right hand in war as in peace. I believe that their confidence will be justified."

That confidence plus news ability has produced these actual results from the press thus far in the war, though the press isn't willing to call it the best yet:

A Treasury Department estimate of $65,000,000 in war savings bonds as the result of free space in 10,000 daily, weekly and sectarian newspapers.

A total of $50,000,000 in war stamps sold by newsboys.

Leadership in the nation-wide scrap drive.

What can't be measured in actual figures is the newspaper's role in the war of informing the people honestly, of exerting voluntary censorship of facts which would harm the war program, of holding the confidence of national leaders so that sometimes the direction though not the exact path of the national effort may be pointed out to the people.

From the ranks of the press thousands have entered the armed services and the ranks have been closed up, they will be depleted further and closed up again.

The American press has sent many of its best men to every nerve center of war and every battlefront throughout the world.

Harry M. Ayers, Chairman of the Southern Newspaper Association's Newspaper Week Committee, speaking in Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday, employed a phrase of Winston Churchill's which he said should be applied to war correspondents—"There never was a time in history when so many owed so much to so few."

No Central Heating In Great Britain Before November

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Opening a debate on the question foremost in the minds of most Britons—"How cold will we be this winter?" —Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, Light and Power, told the House of Commons today that Britain would surmount the fuel-shortage problem "provided we get the full co-operation of both consumers and producers."

He declared there must be an increase in production and a decrease in consumption of fuel, but added this reassurance:

"I am satisfied that very large savings can be made without real hardship to our people. I don't want people to confuse inconvenience with hardship."

He said that many thousands of tons of coal already are being saved in a fuel-economy campaign which, among other things, has resulted in a ban on central heating until Nov. 1 for all Britons living or working in buildings of more than 10 rooms.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Evening, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m) Chimes radiocast at 7 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35m (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., (Eastern War Time). 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., (Eastern War Time), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

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United Drys of North Carolina Expect Liquor Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The United Drys of North Carolina have kept their forces intact and are waging a systematic State-wide drive for a referendum on the liquor question. They expect to place the matter squarely before the next Legislature, which will be called upon to set up the machinery for a popular expression in the matter.

Although North Carolina's State-wide prohibition act has never been repealed, a previous Legislature, as it was about to adjourn, passed a bill under the provisions of which about one-fifth of the State's 100 counties now are engaged in the liquor business.

The fact that sales have more than doubled in some counties since the United States became a belligerent in the present war has given stimulus to the "drys" in their determination to bring the matter before the people as a whole. No county west of Durham, in the eastern piedmont, has ever established liquor stores, although two or more elections have been held in some counties. The area in which liquor is sold in North Carolina lies in the agricultural east. Industrial counties are known to be "dry."

Huge Funds Go to Liquor

The time appears to be fast approaching when money diverted from business and spent in liquor stores will equal, if not exceed, that which is being spent on the State's public school system. The stores of the east enjoy the patronage of men in uniform, in the cities for week ends. It is recalled that during World War I it was against the law to sell intoxicants to men in the armed forces and that national prohibition followed, by Constitutional amendment.

It is known from previous election results that North Carolina, as a whole, is dry, and that a popular referendum would result in the banishment of liquor stores from counties now engaged in the traffic.

Drys presented the last legislature with petitions bearing the names of thousands of voters calling for a chance to express themselves, but the issue was successfully stifled. Next time, however, a showdown appears imminent.

In the meantime, Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, who dried up the Navy while he was Secretary, has returned from Mexico, where he was United States Ambassador for eight years. Already, through the columns of his paper and otherwise, he is demanding passage of a bill pending in Congress establishing wartime prohibition.

Daniels Ardent 'Dry'

Those who expected him home with changed views on the question of liquor were disillusioned. He not only is advocating prohibition as a wartime measure, but when the next Legislature meets he is expected to help make the repeal of North Carolina's present liquor laws a living issue and to press for machinery that will provide popular expression on the subject. The weight of his personal influence is not discounted.

The "dry" cause in North Carolina has been greatly enhanced by the failure of certain city authorities to ban the sale of beer and wine on Sundays. Even in pre-prohibition days the sale of intoxicants was not permitted in North Carolina on Sundays. Now, however, many wine and beer stores are doing a land-office business, with hundreds of soldiers and sailors on hand as week-end visitors from near by posts.

North Carolina is a leader in the number of soldiers within its borders, and it is to protect these that the United Drys will press for action—this, together with the fact that there has not been a popular expression, although North Carolina gave a heavy majority against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, after it had upset tradition and given its electoral votes to Herbert Hoover when Alfred E. Smith ran for President as a "wet" in 1928.

Religious Leaders In Britain Join To Battle Intolerance

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—A British Council of Christians and Jews, with foremost religious leaders serving as joint presidents, was formed yesterday to combat religious and racial intolerance and to promote fellowship.

Heading the movement are the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury; Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster; Dr. C. W. G. Taylor, Moderator of the General Assembly Church of Scotland; Dr. J. S. Whale, Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, and Dr. J. H. Hertz, chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire.

Nazi anti-Semitism is "repugnant to the moral principles common to Christianity and Judaism alike," said a joint statement calling for the support of "all men of good will."

100-Year-Old Bible Carried in Three Wars

STOCKTON, Mo., Oct. 1 (AP)—Wayne Fellows' grandfather carried a Bible through the Civil War.

Wayne's uncle had it during World War I. Wayne is carrying the 100-year-old book this time.

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GUTMAN'S

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne

Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Three

The Story Starts Here

Hertha had just astonished Wapping Billy by asking whether she could borrow his old boat to go to England. She had come on the dilapidated ketch one day, pulled up on the shore of her favorite bay. A call from the rocks above had led her to its owner, who told her he was a licensed English seaman and showed her his papers. Coming ashore after a fishing trip on a Norwegian boat, he said, he found that the Nazis had invaded Norway, so he had got away on the disabled old ketch and found this haven for the duration.

Wapping Billy stared silently at her, quite winded at the idea, his mouth opening and shutting like one of his own cod.

"Wot you goin' to England for?" he got out at last.

"To do something in the war. Half Norway's gone. My father's in the Navy—the Norwegian Navy. He was captain of a whaler."

"Not one of the big ones, is he?" Hertha nodded.

"Where they takes the whale aboard and does it all on deck?

"Yes. Larsen is his name."

Wapping Billy was so impressed by this that again he could not speak. He wagged his head and mumbled something about knowing a Norwegian called Larsen when he was fishing halibut.

"But there are heaps of Larsens and they're all sea captains. My father is Karl. He was at sea when the Nazis came, so of course he never came back to Norway. We got messages from him the other day, and we think he's still in that ship."

The little man wagged his head wisely.

"He would be. Transport work, shouldn't wonder. They'd hold a tidy lot o' men, the great whalers."

"So now you see that of course Rudy — that's my brother — and I want to get to England too. Mother's English. We've been there. What I want to know is can we have your boat."

Billy clapped his hands together, his eyes keen as a hawk's and blue as the sea outside.

"You 'elp me to put her to rights and bring me a bit o' grub to keep me going and I'll sail you over as easy as kiss your 'and. You and your brother and meself. How's that?"

"Done," said Hertha.

"Shake. It's a bargain," said Wapping Billy.

News for Rudy

Rudy came running over the rocks to meet her, jumping from one to the next, skimming over them as light as a feather.

"Where's Mother?" Hertha shouted to him.

"Out. Gone to see Mrs. Olsen," he shouted back. "Won't be in till supper. Why?"

Why indeed? As if her story, Wapping Billy and his boat, their compact, his ideas, her ideas—as if all these things hadn't blown her along the five miles home like a gale of wind behind her. She was in the most frantic hurry to tell her news—and now her mother was out. Never mind. She'd tell Rudy, let it sink in, then they'd really be able to talk at supper.

"Rudy, here," she called, and stood still.

He took a look at her—Rudy had a sailor's eye, he could see her exact expression even at that distance—and came bounding and hopping over the rocks towards her.

"Well? Come on. Cough it up."

Hertha took a look round. Their house stood alone, but there were others not far off, and the sheltered rocky bit of shore where they had met was a very favorite place for picnickers from Holmsund. They had grown very cautious, very careful and cautious in the year since the Nazis had come to Norway. It didn't do to forget for a moment that one had an English mother, and a father somewhere with the Allies.

"I think we'll take the boat out, Rudy."

Rudy's very blue eyes opened wider, but he only nodded his corn-colored head. Rudy's hair, his mother said, was exactly like new thatch. They had never seen thatch, but she told them that it was piled on to make a roof covering for English cottages, very cool in summer, very warm in winter, and bright yellow when it was first put on. Windows gleamed out from under it when you lit the lamps, like eyes from under shaggy eyebrows.

Rudy's eyes were certainly gleaming as he listened.

"Is Mr. Parker anywhere about?" Hertha asked.

"You bet he is. I'll get the dinghy, you go and have a crack with him."

That was their mother's advice—if you see Mr. Nosey Parker about, go up to him with your best smile and start talking. Whatver you do behave as if he was your dearest friend.

"Why do you call him Parker when his name is Pieters?" their friends asked, and when they were told it was an English pet name they were more mystified than ever. Mr. Pieters was not, he certainly was not the sort of man to earn a pet name. He had come to their neighborhood about four months before; had taken a small house that looked on to the fjord, and had settled down, apparently, to a life of strolling about and talking to everyone he met—nosing round, Mrs. Larsen called it—and going into Holmsund every day on some business he never explained. "I don't like him," she said, "his hair is too dark, and his voice is too thick—but mind you're polite to him, whatever you do."

Chatty Mr. Parker

So Hertha, seeing the gentleman close to the jetty where the dinghy was tied up, walked over to him, and said wasn't it a nice evening, speaking, of course, in Norwegian.

"And where have you been?" inquired Mr. Parker affably, "I haven't seen you all day."

"A walk."

"By yourself?"

"Yes. I like being by myself."

"And now you're taking Rudy out in the boat, are you? Not another geology lesson, I hope?" Mr. Parker gave her what their mother called his snoopy smile as he said that.

A fortnight ago a man had come with messages from their father, the first they had had, and they had taken him out in the boat, where they thought only the seagulls would see or hear them. Their mother was in Holmsund and it seemed the most sensible thing to do when one had to be specially careful. Mr. Nosey Parker, however, had been sitting there, hidden among the rocks, and when they came back there he was helping them to make the boat fast and watching them with his prawn eyes. What had they all been so intent about, sitting together staring over the edge of the gunwale? — that's what he wanted to know. This time the plain truth wasn't possible, and Hertha had said the first thing that came into her head—that they were having a geology lesson and what they were staring at so hard was rock. Just rock.

So now, when he said, "Not another geology lesson?" Hertha was ready. No, not another lesson this time; they were going out to the same rocks to see how much they remembered.

"Exams are exams, you know," she said brightly.

"They are indeed," replied Mr. Parker.

"You don't happen to know any geology, I suppose?" asked Hertha, taking a risk.

"Not a word. Why?"

"I was thinking how nice it would be if one day you came out and coached us."

"Well, one day, perhaps, I might—"

"Come on, can't you," came Rudy's disgusted voice, and Hertha hopped into the dinghy with a last wave and a smile that was all relief.

"Look here," said Rudy, "you're overdoing it. He doesn't believe a word about the geology—"

"Yes, he does. I made it safe as houses by asking him to come out and coach us."

"I heard you. Pretty mess we'd have been in if he'd said yes, and come along."

"You must take a risk now and again."

A "Geology" Lesson

Rudy only grunted and pulled at his oars. Hertha looked back to the jetty and was pleased to find Mr. Nosey's figure grown pleasantly smaller. Nothing like getting away in a boat—nothing like pulling out to sea and leaving such creatures to shrink and grow dim and fade away. . . .

Voices carried over the water on a still evening like this.

"Yes. Besides, he doesn't understand English."

"Says he doesn't. We'd better go nearer those same rocks where we were before."

Rudy was a good listener. They sat there, pretending to look at rocks, pointing now and again for the benefit of Mr. Parker who was very likely watching—he seemed to have nothing on earth to do—but all the time talking about Wapping Billy and his boat.

"What's her name—the boat?"

Hertha didn't think she had one. Nothing was painted on her and Billy hadn't called her anything.

"Right," said Rudy, and seemed very pleased to hear it. "We'll christen her 'Haakon'."

"Yes, let's," agreed Hertha.

There was their own King Haakon, gone over the water to England after being hunted for his life by the Nazis half over Norway; but, besides him, both she and Rudy knew all about the great Haakon who, centuries before, had defeated some dreadful Vikings, frightful people who had been the terror of all the sea-faring people of Europe till he made an end of them. They'd call their boat after both these Haakons and she'd be a proper Norwegian boat if ever there was one. Rudy could paint on the name last thing.

"I shan't paint it. I'll wait till we're off and then I'll cut it on and it'll be there forever."

But a lot had to happen before their boat could be christened, before she could slip out of Hertha Bay through that narrow neck in the rocks into the fjord and so to the open sea. How were they going to get hold of a sail? And how were they going to get paint, and pitch, and wood for Billy's patches? They might buy the things easily enough but how could they get them all that way without people like Mr. Parker finding out?

"It's only Nosey," said Rudy. "No one else would say a word, whatever they saw — unless they wanted to come too."

"That's just it, they can't. People who want to get to England must find their own way there."

"I know. Mother heard today that Harold Olsen's got there."

"Has he? Oh, I am glad! And he went some awful way by Siberia. I couldn't do that. I think it was frightfully brave of him. But it's easy by sea."

"'Course it's easy."

"Mother knows that. It's a good thing she's half a sailor herself. She'll be back now. Let's go and tell her. Mr. Parker will have gone home, with any luck."

Nothing Escaped Mother

He had. They tied their boat up and ran off to the house without seeing anyone, and there she was, standing on the doorstep in her welcoming way. It was curious, somehow, to see her there, to kiss her and say yes, it had been a lovely day and the sandwiches had been just right, and that she and Rudy were late because they'd gone out in the boat—curious to look at her and think, "This is Mother and this is my home, but where shall I be this day month? What will be my home then?"

Nothing escaped mother. She caught the look and sensed something of the thought behind it. They had hardly sat down to supper , the three of them—Anna who was seven, had gone to bed, and the baby had been tucked up hours ago—when she said, "Now then, you two, there's a funny feel about you. You've been up to something. Now haven't you?" Hertha nodded, hardly knowing where to begin.

"I thought so. And why go out in the boat and be late and nearly spoil my pudding?"

"Dear old Nosey was there," said Rudy.

"I'll be bound he was. Did you take him along?"

"We jolly nearly did"—and Rudy told her how Hertha had almost ruined the whole business with her awful geology.

"Yes, I wish Hertha'd chosen something a bit easier. He'd soon find out we none of us knew a word. But it's a mercy she didn't ask him to supper while she was about it."

"Yes, supper and a nice chat. He'd have liked the chat," said Hertha.

"I daresay. But as it is we'll have our chat to ourselves. Now, what about? Come along, out with it, Hertha." Mrs. Larsen put her elbows on the table and set herself to listen. "Nothing more from your father? No, I'm sure it isn't that—we only heard a fortnight ago. What is it?"

The supper and everything else was forgotten. It was almost like finding the boat all over again. Telling mother, answering her sensible questions, listening to her comments, trying to describe Wapping Billy and his cave and all the things in it, with Rudy saying nothing but never missing a word —it was as exciting in its way as when it was really happening.

At last Mrs. Larsen pushed her chair back and got up.

"Well, now, we'll fetch in the chocolate pudding and attend to that for a bit, shall we? Your Uncle Rolf sent some cream, Hertha."

That was like mother, thought Hertha. She likes time to think things over. You can't jump her into anything. She had asked a lot of questions that had to be properly answered, but she had hardly said anything herself. What did she think? Hertha couldn't eat the pudding, couldn't bear to look at it, 'till she knew that.

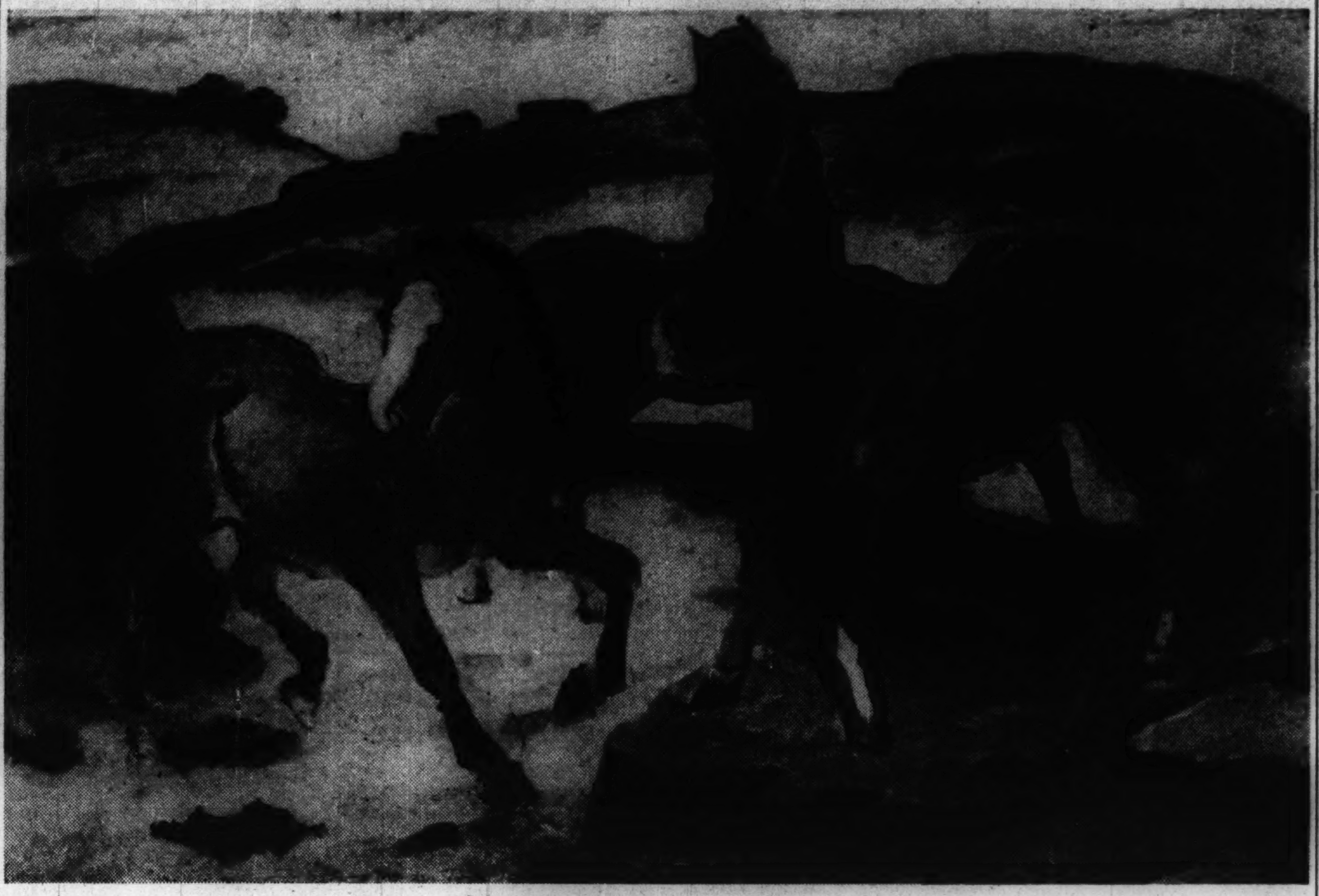
"But, Mother, you think we can do it, don't you? You'll let us go?"

Rudy said nothing, but he shivered all over, like a dog at a rabbit hole, staring at her.

Mrs. Larsen stood there a moment, looking at the table in an abstracted way, as if her mind was working as hard as it could.

"You and Rudy and this sailor, the three of you? Mm. You've seen his papers; you think he's a real seaman; he knows these waters; he's an Englishman; Rudy's strong, and so are you." Then she looked up at Hertha. "Yes. If you can get the boat put to rights I think you can do it."

(To be continued next Thursday)



"Three Red Horses," by Franz Marc

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Let us glance over the shoulders of some of our correspondents today and see what kind of friends we make through the Mail Bag. Here are some paragraphs from a letter written by a girl in Washington, D. C., to a girl in England:

"I was most interested to find that you are learning to play the recorder because that is exactly what I am doing! My recorder is a soprano. What is yours?

"We have friends living near us who also play, and they in turn have friends who do, so that we have had many delightful evenings together playing the recorder. One couple has a sort of complete 'set' of recorders which they carry with them in a large metal suitcase. They play them all very well—from the three feet long bass to the little shiny soprano. I think it is great fun and very interesting, don't you?"

To the same English girl, went a letter from a girl in Brooklyn, New York, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"My hobby is to save postcards from different places. I also do a little stamp collecting. I have postcards from every state in the United States and some from a few places in Canada. I do not have any picture postcards from England.

"Have you ever heard of the Coney Island Amusement Park? Just the other day, I went down there with some friends. We were on all the rides, including the Parachute Jump. We had a wonderful time.

"The Parachute Jump is a tall structure, from which many parachutes are hanging by wires. Two people sit in a seat attached to the parachute, and they are pulled 250 feet to the top of the structure. At the top it is released and dropped down as if being dropped out of an airplane. It is great fun to go on it."

"I have enjoyed reading the Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor for the past eight years," writes Carol June S. (15), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, "and have made a few friends through it and would like to acquire more.

"I am a sophomore in high school; am interested in music and play viola in our school orchestra. I enjoy tennis and several other sports and am very fond of reading."

John J. (11), of Suffield, Connecticut, says he would like to write to boys in other countries.

"I am a Girl Scout," writes Sally W. (11), of Ridgewood, New Jersey. "I enjoy reading and swimming in the summer and, in the winter, I go ice skating and sleigh riding.

"I should like to correspond with girls interested in scouting; I should especially like to hear from Girl Guides in Great Britain."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Raindrops

The rain has lacquered the branches,
It has beaded each branch with a chain.
The raindrops are crystal, edging the branches
Though there seems no light in the rain.

They are fairy trees, shining and jewelled,
They are garlands of jet and of glass,
And like stars are the raindrops which loosen
And fall from their boughs to the grass.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Make a Desk for Work and Study

Let's Fix Up Our Room—4

By Keith Vining

Carpenter's Mate, United States Naval Reserve

This interesting, versatile desk may well be called a Junior Executive Desk, for it is suitable for any young business man or woman. Yet it is designed so as to be easily constructed by the amateur craftsman, and has features that make it an admirable aid to study. Material list complete:

Plywood—¼"x29"x42½", ¼"x8½"x6', ¼"x7½"x6'.

Plywood—¾"x4'x5', ¾"x4'x4'.

White Pine—1"x9½"x6½', 1"x6"x10', ½"x12"x8', ½"x10"x6'.

Four pairs, 1½"x3" "butt" hinges. Screws, nails, glue.

One pair of 8" long drop leaf hinges.

In this first part of the desk project, we deal with construction of the drawer compartments, or main cabinet. To begin with, saw the 1"x6"x10' white pine strip into the following pieces: one piece of 2"x1"x42½" for the top rail; drawer slides, each 24"x1"x1"; also 8' of 1"x2¼" for side base rails, and 10' of 1¼"x1" for the braces at the front of the base and the supports at the top of the frame, on which the desk top will rest.

Plane and sandpaper these strips, and lay them aside.

Drawer Compartments

Next cut out the drawer compartment sides as follows from the ¾"x4'x5' plywood section: Two outside segments, each 29¾"x24" overall, then notch back top edges ¾"x8" as shown. B, or kneehole adjoining, segments are un-notched and are 29"x23¼" in size.

Next apply two vertical strips of 1"x1" stock to the rear inside edges of the A segments as indicated, to form the notch that ¼" plywood backing nails into. These strips, and all subsequent slides or runners, are fastened with 1½" screws.

Now apply the drawer runners to the inside of the A segments in the proportions shown keeping them back from the leading edge 1". This one-inch margin is the space in which the outside ends of the drawers are to rest. All slides must be absolutely at right angles to the leading edges of the sides, and equidistant for full length.

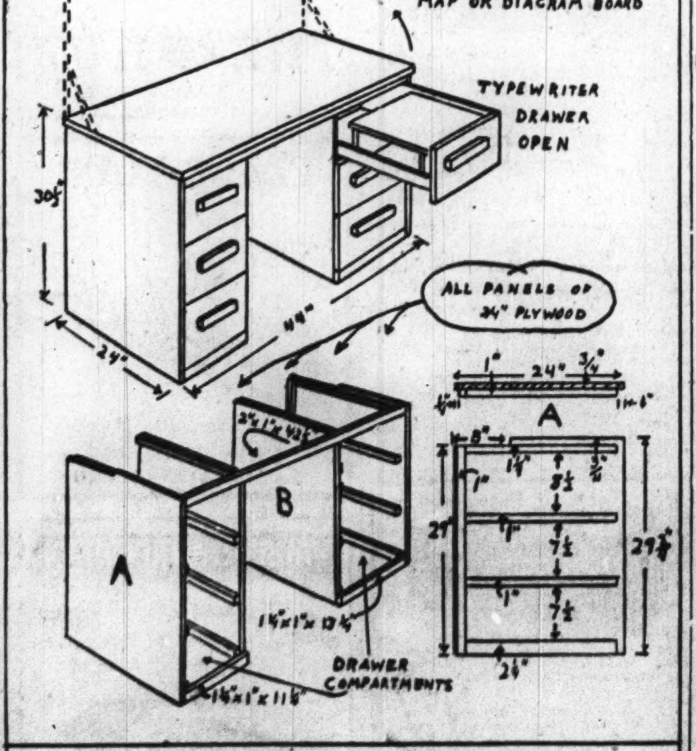
The slides for the B, or kneehole, sides of the compartments are spaced the same as for A; however, they extend clear across the boards, the drawers lapping on this side, and no nailing vertical strip being used on the back end. There is an additional slide showing in the upper drawer section of the right bank B side. This is just two inches from the slide at the bottom of this space, and is to take the lower inside of the typewriter drawer.

Back Panel

Lay off vertical pencil lines now for intersection of compartment sides with the ¼"x29"x42½" plywood back panel. These are spaced as follows: Left inside B starts 10½" from that end of plywood, followed by a mark ¾" farther in. Right B begins 12½" from the right end of the plywood. The inside of the top rail is laid off the same way as the plywood, the bottom front rails being cut to correct width and length indicated.

The parts so far constructed may now be assembled, but tack the parts only—that is, drive back nails and temporary front nails only partly into place so that they may be removed readily. This is because we may wish to shift the parts around slightly when fitting the drawers, which we shall take up in next Thursday's installment.

(This is the fourth of six articles on fixing up our room, that are appearing on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)



"JUNIOR EXECUTIVE" DESK
PART ONE by Keith Vining
Carpenter's Mate, U.S.N.R.

Riding a Hobby Horse

Celia Julian and Joann Karges Tell of Theirs

Our hobbyists today are Celia Julian, of Portland, Oregon, and Joann Karges, of Fort Worth, Texas. Here are their articles:

A "Newsy" Collection

Some forty years ago my uncle started a newspaper collection. Any paper that was different in make-up, or that had an interesting background, was considered a worthwhile item. These papers, some 300 of them, are to be given me on my 21st birthday, and I am constantly adding to my collection.

This hobby is so very interesting and so inexpensively acquired, that I would like to tell your readers about it. I cover the field of my hobby through newspaper and magazine accounts, and radio talks. No chance is overlooked to add interesting items to the collection.

Whenever possible, it is best to secure the "Volume 1, No. 1" issue of a paper, but many novel and interesting papers do not fall within this class. For instance, this week I secured Vol. 4, No. 277 of the Morning Free Press of Easton, Pa. This particular issue had the first page entirely printed in white letters on a black background, and was the first paper in the United States with a blackout edition of this kind.

Occasionally one can secure a genuine edition of an old-established newspaper, such as the York Courant, published in England, on July 26, 1743. It was one year later that the Philadelphia Advertiser became the first American daily.

Here are some of the most interesting papers in the collection:

The first issue of the Transatlantic Times, printed on board the "St. Paul" en route to England, Nov. 15, 1899. It is autographed by Marconi and is the first wireless newspaper ever published on a steamship.

The Rampart City (Alaska) Whirlpool, printed on brown wrapping paper with a typewriter.

The Eskimo Bulletin of Cape Prince of Wales. This is said to be the only yearly newspaper in the world and is printed by Eskimos in English.

The Bounding Billow, printed on board Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, after the Battle of Manila Bay.

El Telegrama of Mexico. Smallest paper on the American continent; size 3x5 inches.

A daily paper from Lisbon, Portugal, with twelve columns to the page.

La Petit Journal of Paris. The copy in this collection was printed in 1900, and at that time the paper had the largest circulation in the world—200,000 copies a day.

There are papers printed in Cornish, Icelandic, Hebrew, Greek, Manx, Gaelic, Erse, Cherokee (American Indian), and many other languages.

The Frankfort (Germany) Journal is down in the encyclopedias as the oldest established newspaper in the world, but the Pekin (China) Gazette claims that it was established many years before the Journal appeared.

Arabic and Turkish papers, as well as those in Hebrew, read from right to left. Chinese and Japanese papers read downward and then to the left, with the last page where we find the front page in our publications.

The paper printed at the highest altitude is the Pikes Peak (Colo.) Gazette, containing names of new arrivals on the summit.

An entire edition of the Omaha (Nebr.) World-Herald contains 32 pages in miniature 3x5 inches in size.

The Gazette was printed on wall paper during the siege of Vicksburgh.

Not the least interesting portion of the collection is given over to the products of amateurs—boys and girls who issue "newspapers" in their homes. One of the specimens is the Rushton (Alabama) Frogtown News, printed on paper bags. It is a real typographical curiosity.

Celia Julian

Linguist's Hobby

My very interesting hobby is philology with its various sidelines and phases. Philology began to occupy my attention when I started to study Latin, and now it is a serious and growing hobby with me.

One of my interests is etymology, which I study principally through the dictionary, and this particular study has created an interest in all languages.

I now have two notebooks about which all these interests gravitate. These books are columned and divided into the parts of speech, and the words are in alphabetical order. The first column gives the English and the succeeding columns contain the same words in the respective languages. Book I contains Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, Swedish, Greek, and Russian.

Book II contains Polish, Rumanian, Czech, Lithuanian, Welsh, Irish, Portuguese, Danish, Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Yiddish, Egyptian, Hawaiian, Hindu and the languages, native to North and South America, Africa, and the South Sea Islands.

I use as my reference books, encyclopedias, the etymology department of the English dictionary, and the respective language dictionaries and grammars; also articles in various languages, with their English translations, such as appear in The Christian Science Monitor, and occasional books and other articles are great helps.

Most interesting are the similarities between many words of the various languages.

Since I began my hobby, I have learned Latin, Spanish, and German and I am studying Greek and Rumanian. Also I have had to learn, in addition to the Greek alphabet, the Russian and Hebrew to some extent. One of my greatest desires is to learn Czech and Polish, and I feel that someday this desire will be achieved. At present I spend many happy hours translating from the languages I do know.

Another phase of this hobby is a collection of English words with a particular ending or meaning, such as -ocracy, -archy.

As my hobby grows I am hoping that through it I shall find my career before I finish high school. At any rate, this enjoyable hobby should extend for years to come.

Joann Karges

Sending Gifts to Our Overseas Forces?

"Keep Packages Small and Mail Them Early," Says the Postmaster

If you want your gift to arrive for the holidays, mail it during October. The rules about gifts to men and women in our overseas forces are simple: no package larger than a shoebox or heavier than 6 pounds (the Navy would thank you for smaller parcels); don't seal it; never use the location in the address, even if you know it. Send it care of the Postmaster, New York, or Postmaster, San Francisco. Send no foods, nothing breakable, no clothing unless specifically requested, no currency (only money orders). When in doubt, ask the Postmaster, and remember:—

A great many of the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor have gifts especially made for the men and women in our country's service.

Music Season Outlook Bright—Behrman Play Coming Oct. 26

Symphony Resumes Next Week; Miss MacDonald Sings Tonight

Prospects for the new musical season in Boston are bright. The first Symphony Hall recital will be given tonight by Jeanette MacDonald; and next week the Boston Symphony Orchestra resumes its concerts.

Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series will open with the engagement of the Ballet Theater at the Opera House, Oct. 14-17. The first concert in this series will be that by Rachmaninoff in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25.

On Nov. 18 the Boston Morning Musicales will begin their fifteenth season at the Hotel Statler with a recital by Helen Traubel. The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra will again give three Jordan Hall concerts, the first on Dec. 20; and the Victory Concerts at the Museum of Fine Arts, designed for service men, will continue next Sunday afternoon with a concert by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Harrison Keller, violinist.

The outlook for opera is less clear but by no means dark. The Philadelphia Opera will give one performance at the Opera House on Nov. 10, as an item in the Celebrity Series; and there is some reason to hope that the Metropolitan will return once more in the spring for its annual visit. No announcement has been made, and none may be expected soon, since H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Opera Association, is on military duty somewhere in America; but the atmosphere seems to be optimistic.

Announcement of the usual three series of Boston Symphony concerts (24 Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings, six Monday evenings and six Tuesday afternoons) is most gratifying, in view of the general difficulties of the times and the special difficulties facing symphony orchestras. The Detroit Symphony has been obliged to discontinue for the duration, and the Philadelphia Orchestra has had to cancel its tours. So far, the Boston Symphony carries on.

As already announced, the first symphony program of the year (Oct. 9-10) will contain the controversial Shostakovitch Seventh Symphony for a first performance in Boston. Taking the history of the Shostakovitch Fifth in Boston as a precedent, it seems likely that if the Seventh is not well received at once by public and critics, Dr. Koussevitzky will play it again, and perhaps again, this season. This first pair of concerts will open with Beethoven's Second Symphony.

Incidentally, Nicolas Slonimsky, opening on the evening of Oct. 7 a series of 10 lectures at the Malkin Conservatory of Music, will discuss particularly the Shostakovitch Seventh, and will play, with J. Malkin, director of the Conservatory, two movements from Shostakovitch's Cello Sonata, and, by himself, Pianc Preludes of the same composer.

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Rachmaninoff Program

Mr. Rachmaninoff's program on Oct. 25 will consist of his own transcription of Bach's Partita in E. major; Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, op. 31, no. 2; Chopin's Sonata with the Funeral March; the pianist's set of etudes, op. 39, and three works of Liszt.

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Havens Defers Recital

The piano recital by Raymond Havens, originally announced by the Boston University College of Music for tomorrow evening, at Jacob Sleeper Hall, has been postponed.

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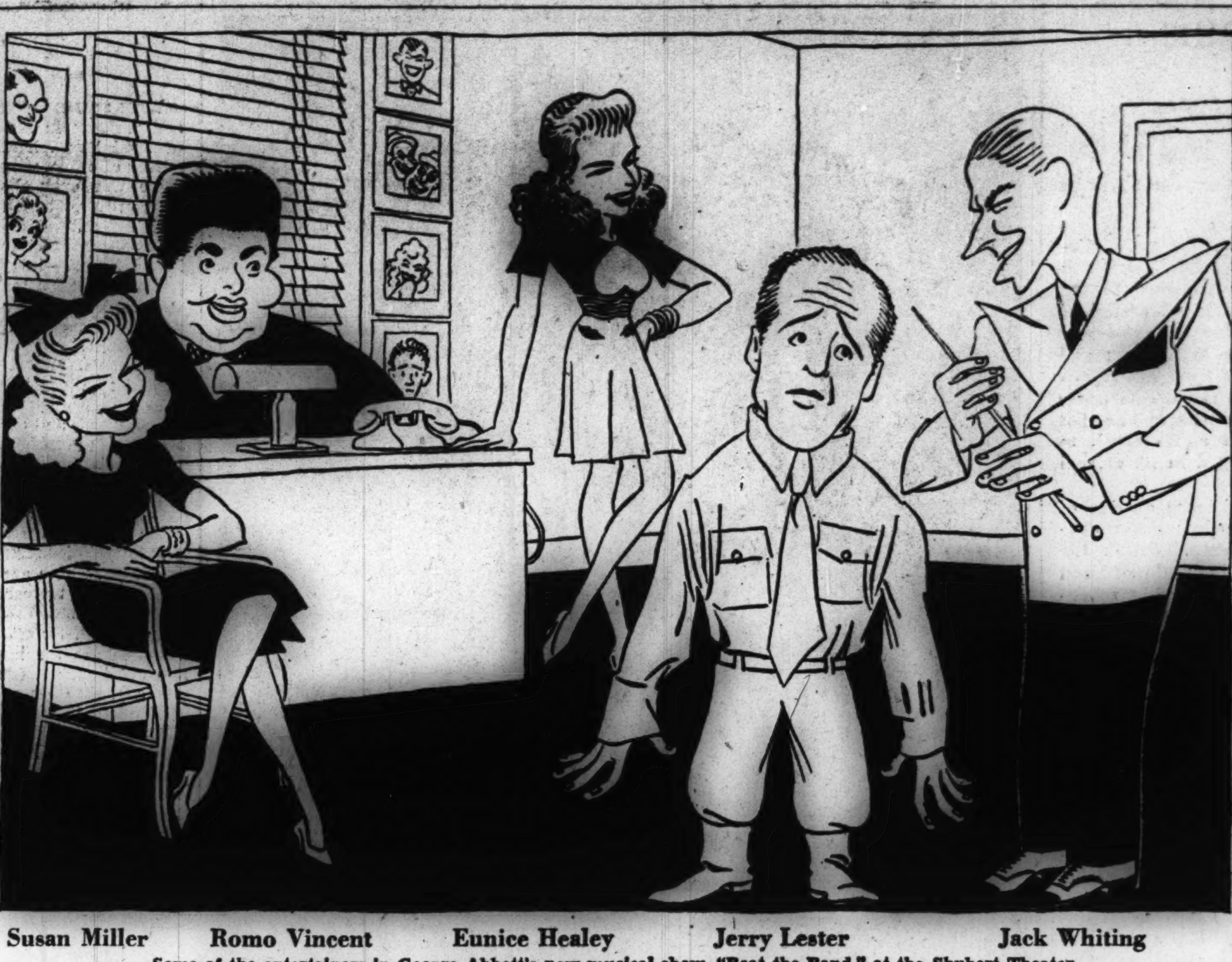
Stradivarius Quartet

Six concerts tracing the history of string quartet music will be given in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, beginning Nov. 17. This series is offered in connection with a course of 20 lectures on the history of the string quartet, to be given by Dean Alfred H. Meyer and Prof. Karl Geiringer of the College of Music. Both lectures and concerts are open to the public.



Susan Miller Romo Vincent Eunice Healey Jerry Lester Jack Whiting

Some of the entertainers in George Abbott's new musical show, "Beat the Band," at the Shubert Theater.

Boston Dance Notes

The delightful Spanish dancers, Argentinita and Pilar Lopez, heretofore seen in Boston as concert artists (Argentinita and Her Spanish Ensemble) are in the cast of the New York variety show, "Priorities of 1942," opening at the Shubert Theater Monday evening, Oct. 12.

The American dancer called Marc Platoff when he was of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, is in the current George Abbott musical, "Beat the Band," as Marc Platt, which is somewhat nearer his original name, Marcel Le Platt.

And Young Bubbles Mandel, one of the first scholarship winners at the School of American Ballet, is in the chorus of "Count Me In."

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Service Men Welcome

The Country Dance Society, formerly the English Folk Dance and Song Society, is offering classes in English and American country dancing at its Boston Center, 87 Beacon Street, under the direction of Louise B. Chapin, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and classes or Evenings of Country Dancing in Cambridge, West Newton and Lincoln, on other evenings. "Drop-In-Evenings," to be held every second and fourth Thursday (8 to 10 p. m.) at the Brimmer-May School, 69 Brimmer Street, began Sept. 24.

Country Dance parties will be held throughout the season, and the society will take part in the New England Folk Festival at Boston Garden, Oct. 6-10.

"The society welcomes service men in its activities, and will gladly co-operate, as possible, in the war effort."

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At the Y. W. C. A.

Classes in American Square and Mexican Folk dances will be held at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, on Wednesday evenings. On certain other evenings ballroom and modern dance will be taught.

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Contemporary Group

Anna Sokolow, distinguished New York dancer, will conduct special classes on Tuesday rather than Wednesday evenings as last year, for the Contemporary Dance Group, at the Russakoff Studio, 431 Boylston Street, beginning Oct. 6, and expects to form a local dance group for technique-demonstrations and recitals.

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Jan Veen Studio

The Jan Veen (formerly Hans Wiener) Dance Studio, 295 Huntington Avenue, opened its twelfth consecutive season Monday, Sept. 28, with professional and non-professional classes in ballet and modern work. A series of dance chamber concerts is looked for later here.

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Honor Roll

Pauline Chellis, head of the dance department at the Bouvé-Boston School, has discontinued her private studio at 88 Exeter Street, and will serve in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps as officer in charge of calisthenics.

Brenda Boynton, instructor of physical education at Boston University, is granted an indefinite leave of absence, having been awarded a commission in the WAACS.

Otto Ashermann, former active dance teacher and director, is now wearing the uniform of a first lieutenant in the Army Air Force Intelligence service. He trained at Miami Beach and at Harrisburg, Penn., during the summer.

M. L.

On Boston Screens

"The Pied Piper," movie version of Nevil Shute's novel, will arrive at the Metropolitan on Thursday, Oct. 8. Peggy Ann Garner, one of the juvenile players prominent in a cast which includes Roddy McDowell and Monty Woolley, will be in Boston tomorrow and will appear on the Common at noon to sell war bonds. Miss Garner, who is accompanied by her mother, has been on a tour of 15 Eastern cities since completing her role in the film.

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At RKO Boston

"Footlight Parade," musical film with Betty Grable, Victor Mature, and John Payne, will be on the screen at the RKO Boston starting Friday. Stan Kenton and his orchestra, and the 3 Stooges will be on the stage.

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At the Fine Arts

A change in bill is announced for the Fine Arts. Beginning Friday the pictures will be "What Price Innocence?" with Betty Grable, and "Blind Date," with Ann Sothern.

Films for Loew Houses

MGM films expected to reach the State and Orpheum during the coming season include the following:

"Random Harvest" starring Greer Garson and Ronald Colman, "Journey for Margaret" with Robert Young and Laraine Day, "Assignment in Brittany" with Jean Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters, and Signe Hasso, "Keeper of The Flame" starring Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy, "Lassie Come Home" with Roddy McDowall and Edmund Gwenn, "Presenting Lily Mars" starring Judy Garland and Van Heflin, "The Last Time I Saw Paris," "Above Suspicion," "The White Cliffs of Dover," "Drivin' Woman," "The Sun is My Undoing," "Dragon Seed," Kim," "Mrs. Parkington," "Marriage is a Private Affair," "Madame Curie," "Gentle Annie," and "A Thousand Shall Fall."

Footlight Introductions

Ralph Bunker, who has one of the most amusing roles in "Beat the Band," the new George Abbott musical at the Shubert, derives his name from the site of the Revolutionary battle. Born in Boston, Ralph Bunker spent all his summers and many of his early winters on the Bunker farm, which had been in his family since the days of the first settlers. He attended Harvard and after graduation acted in the plays of the "47 Workshop" under George Pierce Baker. On Broadway he has been seen in "Here Come the Clowns," "Knights of Song" and "Three Waltzes."

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Lem Ward, Director

Lem Ward, director last season in New York of "Brooklyn, U. S. A." and "Uncle Harry" and now of Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark" at the Wilbur, has been at one time or another an actor, dancer, scene designer, puppet-master, cinematographer, lighting expert, and producer of plays. Although he has taught the elements of playwriting, he is not a playwright.

In his sophomore year at the University of Pennsylvania he was asked to become an assistant instructor in the School of Fine Arts, a post which he held for nine years. For recreation he directed college plays and for two seasons worked with Jasper Deeter at the Hedgerow Theater. It was while producing plays and directing recreation at Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., that he met Toni Michael, the present Mrs. Ward, who did the costuming for "The Eve of St. Mark." She was then dance director at Forest Park, and the pair did several dance recitals together.

In 1934 he founded the Marionette Theater of Philadelphia, built a model stage complete with spots and dimmer board, and invented a simplified method of controlling marionettes. In a theater seating 40 persons he produced miniature versions of "The Emperor Jones," "Oedipus Rex," and Stravinsky's "L'Histoire d'un Soldat."

As founder and director of the New Theater of Philadelphia, he produced many plays. He was called to Broadway to supervise "Marching Song." The Federal Theater appointed him to direct John Howard Lawson's "Processional," and he remained there to do "One-Third of a Nation."

It was during the latter production that he was first associated with Howard Bay, designer, and Moe Hack, lighting expert, both of whom have worked with him in all his subsequent engagements including "The Eve of St. Mark."

To Debate Draft Age on Radio

The Daily Dialer

A timely question is to be aired tonight in America's Town Meeting in the discussion on "Should the Draft Age Be Lowered to Eighteen?" Blue-WHDH, 8:30. Participating in the forum will be Col. Stanley Washburn, director of the National Security League and war correspondent; Paul Lohmann, high school student of Charleston, W. Va.; Representative John J. Sparkman, Ala., member of the House Military Affairs Committee; and C. E. Roth, professor of history at the Morris Harvey College, Charleston. The Town Meeting itself will be aired from the West Virginia capital.

To be aired on other New England stations of the Blue Network, though not in Boston, is a talk by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, on problems confronting the coal and petroleum industries. He will speak at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Blue, 10:15 p. m.

Bing Crosby resumes his role as master of ceremonies on the Music Hall program tonight, replacing his brother, Bob, who was heard during the summer season. As guests will be Cass Daley, singer-comedienne, the Charioteers, Negro quartet, and Col. Samuel Harris of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Mary Martin, Victor Borge, John Scott Trotter, Ken Carpenter and the Music Maids will be on hand as usual.

Charles Laughton, Clare Luce, Jan Peerce, Bert Wheeler, and Hank Ladd are among those scheduled to appear in Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Ransom Sherman is to be Rudy Vallee's guest, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court is to report on his tour of Detroit war industries. NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein has elected to conduct Sophr's Overture to "L'Alchymist" and Haydn's Symphony No. 52 in E Flat, in his Sinfonietta program, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Friday

Depending upon whether the World Series game is radiocast the first concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra may be broadcast on Mutual to WNAC, 2:30 p. m. For his opening program Eugene Ormandy has chosen to salute the Soviet Union by playing the works of three living Russian composers —Khrennikov's Symphony No. 1, Opus 4, Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, and Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 5, Opus 47.

Orson Welles is to be the narrator in Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Bernard Herrmann conducting, on the final Russian-American program of the season, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Edmund Goulding, who had been in New York since the completion of "The Constant Nymph," is back in Hollywood to direct the film version of John van Druten's "Old Acquaintance."

Children's Art Center Exhibition

At the Children's Art Center, 34 Rutland Street, there will be on view through October pictures by a Bostonian, Edna Hibel. She is a former student of the Boston Museum School, who has traveled in Mexico.

Miss Hibel represents the younger generation of painters who have been studying in New England. She departs from traditional naturalism, relaxes into formal idioms of pictorial expression, and displays a mood of freedom. She begins by employing pigmenst as she chooses, painting in opaque or transparent water color, with oil colors on paper. She sometimes combines paint and ink drawing. She sweeps, streaks, spots, mottles her surfaces as she strives to establish evasive qualities of atmosphere.

Some of her pictures are a tenuous embodiment of a momentary mood, and are reminiscent of the crepuscular evocation of Karl Zerbe, now director of the painting department of the Museum School. While Mr. Zerbe instills the rudiments of painting with strictness and discipline, many of his students come eventually to paint in his sheer and visionary way. Such painting requires most sensitive manipulation lest it volatilize into illegibility. The mode may be abused very easily. Miss Hibel seems, however, to handle it efficiently and effectively.

There are portraits, genre subjects, and landscapes in the exhibition. Landscapes are depicted with breadth, a few telling curves for mountain slopes, a characteristic pervading tonality, a scribbled indication of a person, an animal, a tree, and the pictorial shorthand has set down everything. The result is imaginative.

In portraiture Miss Hibel conforms to a more disciplined method. She tightens contours and defines masses. Her purpose is accomplished with a broad application of the brush. The colors are warm, hues of amber, magenta, and terra cotta. Her models are genial, and Miss Hibel has a peculiar talent for characterizing them in an effortless and improvisatory way.

D. A.

Bruno of Hollywood

Claiborne Foster

In "Mr. Sycamore," Theater Guild play coming to the Colonial on Oct. 12.

Lunts for Colonial

S. N. Behrman's new play, "The Pirate," in which Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne play the leading roles, is in prospect for a fortnight at the Colonial Theater in Boston starting on Monday, Oct. 26.

This will be the second play in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series. "Mr. Sycamore" is the first.

Two other openings have already been set down for that night: "Junior Miss" at the Wilbur, and "The Firefly," probably at the Majestic. "Guest in the House," which had been scheduled for that evening at the Plymouth, has been postponed for a day, to Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Film Assignments

Director Lewis Milestone and Walter Huston, who are working with Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan in the film version of "Edge of Darkness" at Warners, will make a feature-length film on the Russian people for Maj. Frank Capra's Army "Know Your Allies" series.

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Lew Lehr, dialect comedian, has returned to Fox-Movietone News staff after a long absence and will supply several sequences in the next issue. In addition to his editorial duties with the Movietone-News, Mr. Lehr will write, produce, and score two new comedy shorts. Plans are being made for a series of the new Lehr reels.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by Louis Verneuil. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by Jeanette MacDonald for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 5, 8:10. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

FENWAY—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:20, 6:10, 8:30. "Life of Beethoven," 2:10, 4:45, 7:10, 9:45.

Keith Memorial — "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:50. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

Kenmore—"The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. 1, 4:25, 7:55. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern — "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Tombstones," Richard Dix, Francis Gifford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. "Battle of Midway," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 5:30, 9:40.

Old South Newsreel—"Food, Weapon of Conquest," "America Sings with Kate Smith," "Kaltenborn, McCrary," "Dover Boys," latest news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:20, 9:50.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10, 1:45, 4:25, 7:00.

Scollay—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. "Battle of Midway," 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:08, 8:05.

South Station Theater — "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Argentine Horses," "It's a Dog's Life," "The Crimea," "Hero Worship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—"Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell, Joan Woodbury. 9:40, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05.

Telepix—"Stalingrad," "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30-minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Vigil in the Night," 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Wings for the Eagles," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3, 6:25, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Lady Gangster," Fay Emerson. 9:00, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 8. Allston: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Riders of the Timberline," Bill Boyd. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8. Regent: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard, Ruth Ford. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Pat Morrison. 1:50, 8. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:20, 9:30.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2, 5, 8. Coolidge Corner: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Cleveland Circle: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8. University: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 9, 7. Strand: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:20, 9:30. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:50, 7:50. Codman Square: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 7:45. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:24, 8:17. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:07, 1, 9:55. Park: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:30, 7:30. Hyde Park: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

JMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. 2:30, 8:15. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Marriage Forbidden." "Dangerous Lady." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:40, 5:04, 8:28. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:47, 6:11, 9:35. Mystic: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 8:30. Maplewood: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. "I Was Framed," M. Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:48, 7:30. Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:25, 8:30. "Top Sergeant," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:30, 9:28. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 1:53, 7:53.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30. Medford: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:35, 8:20. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Moonlight Masquerade," Dennis O'Keefe, June Frazee. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. Strand: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8. Boulevard: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Parker. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 2, 8. Strand: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnette. 3:18, 7:54. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:33, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45. Coolidge: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Eagle Squadron," Richard Stack, Diana Barrymore. "On the Sunny Side," 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Charlie's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, George Murphy, Linda Darnell. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver, George Reeves. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:47, 8:07. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 6:30, 9:47.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

The Divine Order Remains Unchanged

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the Scriptures we find this tender message pointing to the eternal spiritual status of man (I John 3:2): **"Beloved, now are we the sons of God."** The certainty that man, created and governed by God, must remain forever perfect and harmonious, forever sinless, happy, and free, is becoming more apparent to every seeker of Truth today. The grandeur of the real man is coming to light. Material sense would argue against such perfection, but material sense is untrustworthy, and cannot be accepted as authority. In a mathematical computation an error may temporarily prevent the correct solution of a problem, but it cannot affect the true answer. So, in the spiritual realm, the real status of the man whom God has created in His likeness remains intact, regardless of false material assertions to the contrary.

Day by day we are faced with the necessity either of accepting evil as real and inescapable, or of recognizing it as an arrant pretender to reality and power, a nonentity because it does not proceed from God. Today the supreme necessity of all those working for good is to stand firm upon the rock of God's omnipotence, with unflinching faith in His power to guide and sustain mankind. God's command, voiced by the prophet Isaiah, stands inviolate (Isaiah 45:22), **"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."** This is the Word of God, and it cannot return unto Him void.

The compassionate message of Christian Science is awakening us to fuller perception of true existence. This divine Science declares that eternal Mind, God, includes and expresses all government, law, and order, and that His law is infinite and supreme. It declares that man, created in the image and likeness of God, and forever enfolded in the protecting, loving consciousness of his Father, can never be separated from Him.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 470, 471): **"The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."**

There can be no existence outside of God's omnipresence, no knowledge outside of God's omniscience. Within the spiritual, all-encompassing realm of Mind dwells man, possessing all good by reflection, because he is God's idea. Thus we see that the opportunities of true existence are ours to realize today. As we understand more and more clearly that divine Mind expresses completeness, we realize that we must not limit our sense of true being by yielding to the false suggestion that God's child can want any good thing. A wrong concept of oneself as an unsatisfied, sick, discordant personality entails a wrong concept of God. Man, including all true selfhood, is forever the perfect, eternal likeness of his Maker.

* * *

Who shall limit God's infinite ability to provide sure defense against the false claims of evil? Who shall say that God, in the fullness of His power, does not answer every human call for help? **"I will contend with him that contendeth with thee,"** is God's promise voiced by the prophet (Isaiah 49:25). As we give up false thoughts of self-condemnation, self-depreciation, self-righteousness, self-will, and the self-imposed misery of discouragement and fear, we begin to find spiritual freedom, and wonderful healing appears in our experience. We begin to understand that in God's universe, the only universe there is or ever can be, only good exists. Scientific understanding of this majestic spiritual fact is the one and only way to victory over false mortal beliefs.

There is nothing in reality of which to be afraid. The source of all true activity remains forever in God, and His law of harmony and perfection is present in every human emergency to bless and protect those who look to Him. Christ Jesus said (Luke 12:32), **"Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Quietness

Only quietness can be
Master of disparity.
Only stillness wait, and prove
Abler than discordant move.

Silence on a country hill
Leaves the grass to bend at will;
And the humblest street may know
Grandeur under soft white snow.

Sudden smile in lofty room
Breaks the altitudes of gloom,
While from speech of gentle tongue
Worlds of happiness are hung.

Anneke Van Zindran

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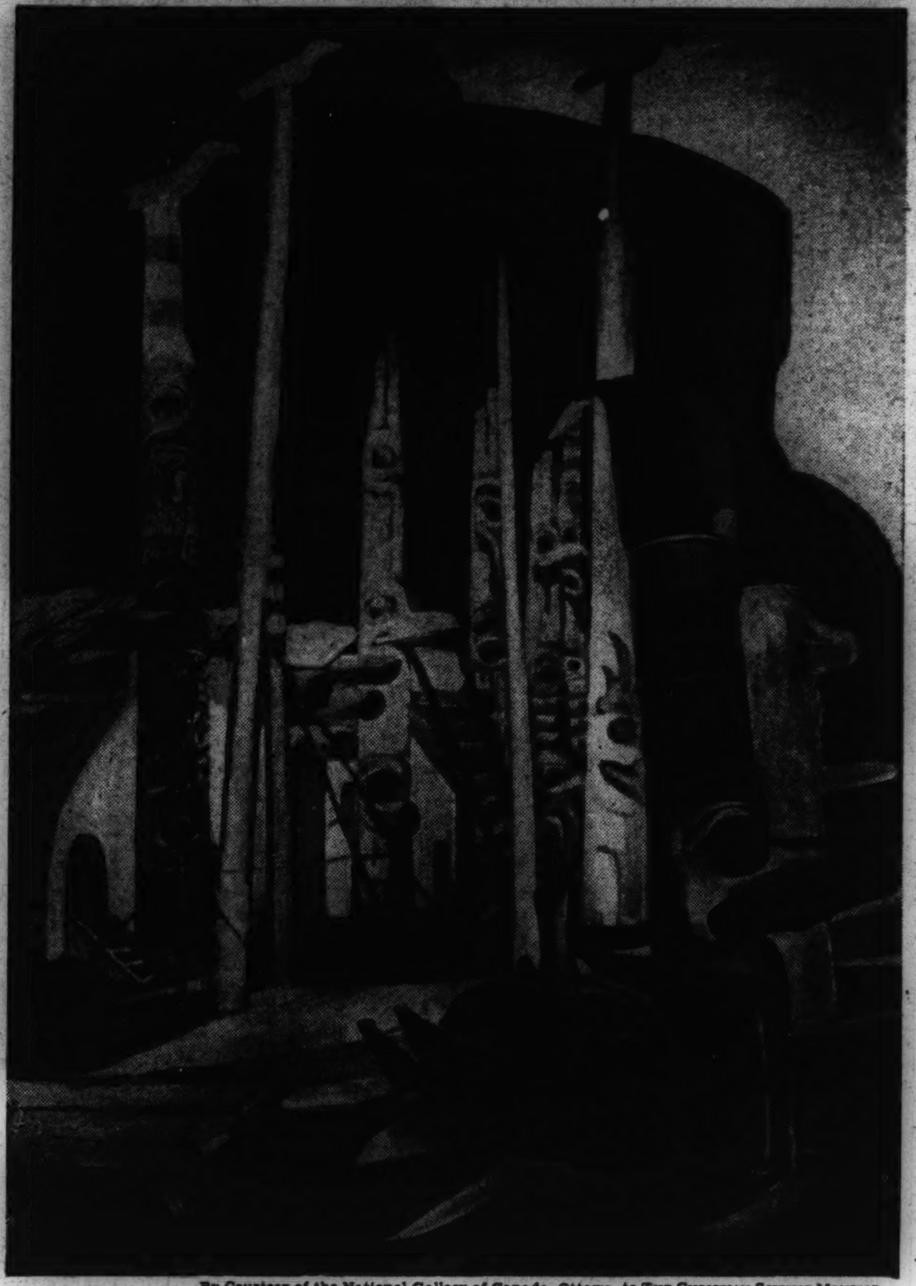

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Heina": *A Painting by M. Emily Carr*

Emily Carr's artistic life had been an eventful one. When only fifteen years old, she spent her holidays at Ucluelet on the west coast of Vancouver Island, making sketches of Indian village life. That visit proved to be the first of many trips. Summer after summer, Miss Carr set forth from her home in Victoria with paints, dunnage bag, and dog. Traveling as best she could, she explored one Indian village after another, bringing back invaluable records of an art and life now almost vanished.

Miss Carr studied painting first in San Francisco and later in London and Paris. The work of the French Modernists made a strong appeal to her. Their defiance of established maxims, their fervour and ceaseless striving to reach the unattainable, she understood. Their feelings were akin to her own. Here were artists who handled their paint fearlessly, with a decision and breadth which she had always striven to attain. After a period in the schools, she returned to Canada with improved technique and a wider vision. She was glad to be back, for large cities irked her; she felt more at home in the solitude and vastness of her beloved West Coast. In spite of the new assurance with which Miss Carr worked, a period of neglect and discouragement followed, until she almost ceased to paint. Fortunately at that juncture, the director of The National Gallery of Canada, while in Victoria, saw her work, and, recognizing its originality and worth, arranged for her pictures to be exhibited in Ottawa and Toronto. Later, Miss Carr herself came East, and the Group of Seven, then known as Canada's rebel painters, gave a warm welcome to an artist whose work, at least in its strength and unorthodoxy, so much resembled their own.

After that, success followed success. Choosing for subjects first her favorite Indian themes and later the varying moods of forest, sea, and sky, Emily Carr has produced an amazing number of canvases without repetition of design or outlook, and has won for herself a unique place in the annals of Canadian art.

In "Heina," the gray unpainted totem poles dominate the scene; dwarfing the community houses with their rounded roofs, they are silhouetted against the dark evergreens which cover the mountainside. The Indians' boats are drawn up on the shore and the warmth of sunset light is spread over all.

Den guddommelige orden forblir uforandret

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I den Hellige Skrift finner vi dette kjærlige budskap som fremholder menneskets evige åndelige tilstand (1. Johannes 3:2): **"I elskede! nu er vi Guds barn."** Den kjensgjerning at mennesket, skapt og styrt av Gud, til alle tider må forbli fullkomment og harmonisk, i all evighet uten synd, lykkelig og fritt, blir klarere og klarere for enhver Sannhetssøkende i våre dager. Det virkelige menneskes storhet kommer for lyset. De materielle sanser forsøker å fremføre argumenter imot slik fullkommenhet, men de materielle sanser er upålitelige og kan ikke godtas som autoritet. I en matematisk beregning kan en feil midlertidig forhindre den rette løsning av et problem, men den kan ikke endre det sanne svar. I det åndelige rike forblir på samme måte det menneske som Gud har skapt i Sin lignelse, uforandret i sin virkelige tilstand, uansett falske påstander i motsatt retning.

Dag efter dag står vi overfor nødvendigheten av enten å godta det onde som virkelig og uundgåelig eller å erkjenne at det er en erkebedrager som gjør krav på virkelighet og makt, at det er uten tilværelse, fordi det ikke utgår fra Gud. Det er i våre dager en bydende nødvendighet for alle dem som arbeider for det gode, å stå urokkelig på Guds allmakts klippe, med usvikelig tro på Hans makt til å lede og opholde menneskeheten. Guds befaling, som profeten Esaias gav uttrykk for, har fremdeles full gyldighet (Esaias 45:22): **"Vend eder til mig og bli frelst, alle jordens ender! For jeg er Gud, og ingen annen."** Dette er Guds Ord, og det kan ikke vende tomt tilbake til Ham.

Kristen Videnskaps trøstende budskap vekker oss til en dypere erkjennelse av sann tilværelse. Denne guddommelige Videnskap erklærer at det evige Sinn, Gud, omfatter og uttrykker all regjering, lov og orden, og at Hans lov er uendelig og enerådende. Den erklærer at mennesket, som er skapt i Guds billede og lignelse og til alle tider er omsluttet av sin Faders beskyttende, kjærlige bevissthet, aldri kan bli skilt fra Ham.

Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, Mary Baker Eddy, skriver på side 470 og 471 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: **"Forholdet mellem Gud og mennesket, guddommelig Prinsipp og idé, er uforgjengelig i Videnskapen; og Videnskapen kjenner hverken frafall fra eller tilbakevenden til harmoni, men fastholder at den guddommelige orden eller åndelige lov, ifølge hvilken Gud og alt hvad Han skaper, er fullkomne og evige, er forblitt uforandret i sin evige historie."**

Der kan ikke finnes nogen tilværelse utenfor Guds allestedsnærværelse, ikke nogen kunnskap utenfor Guds allvitenhet. Det er innenfor Sinnets åndelige, alt-omfattende rike mennesket dveler og ved gjenspeiling eier alt godt, fordi det er Guds idé. Vi forstår således at den sanne tilværelses muligheter hører oss til og kan bli erkjent idag. Efter hvert som vi forstår klarere og klarere at det guddommelige Sinn uttrykker fullstendighet, innser vi at vi ikke må begrense vår opfatning av sann tilværelse ved å gi efter for den falske suggestion at Guds barn kan mangle noget som helst godt. En uriktig opfatning av en selv som en utilfreds, syk, disharmonisk person medfører en uriktig opfatning av Gud. Mennesket, innbefattende alt som hører til det sanne selv, er til alle tider sin skapers fullkomne, evige lignelse.

Hvem vil begrense Guds uendelige evne til å yde sikkert forsvar mot det ondes falske påstander? Hvem vil si at Gud i Sin makts fylde ikke besvarer ethvert menneskelig rop om hjelp? **"Med din motpart vil jeg gå i rette,"** er Guds løfte, som profeten gir uttrykk for (Esaias 49:25). Alt efter som vi gir slipp på falske tanker om selvfordømmelse, selvundervurdering, egenrettferdighet, egenvilje og motløshetens og fryktens selvpålagte elendighet, begynner vi å finne åndelig frihet, og en vidunderlig helbredelse finner sted i vårt liv. Vi begynner å forstå at i Guds univers, det eneste univers der er eller nogensinne kan være, eksisterer bare det gode. Videnskapelig forståelse av denne ophøiede åndelige kjensgjerning er den eneste vei til seier over falske dødelige forestillinger.

Der er intet i virkeligheten å være bange for. Kilden til all sann virksomhet forblir til alle tider i Gud, og Hans lov som frembringer harmoni og fullkommenhet, er til stede i enhver menneskelig nød og vanskelighet for å velsigne og beskytte dem som vender sig til Ham. Kristus Jesus sa (Lukas 12:32): **"Frykt ikke, du lille hjord! for det har behaget eders Fader å gi eder riket."**

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Diversions of a Lighthouse Keeper

I wondered if light keepers were like the sailors one sees on leave rowing about in small boats on the artificial ponds of city parks, or if during the course of the year they see so much water that when their holidays come around their ruling ambition is to get away from it. It is true that a few keepers occasionally visit other lighthouses, but the thing most of them like to do best is to jump into a car and drive as far inland as possible. And I dare say that when they sight one of those filling stations designed to represent a lighthouse, they bear down hard on the accelerator and pass it with averted eyes.

The sea being so much with them accounts, perhaps, for the great passion lighthouse keepers have for reading western stories. Tales of the rolling plains rather than the rolling ocean hold them spellbound, relieving the tedium of their lives. To the beat of waves, they like to read of the beat of horses' hoofs; and prairie schooners are more apt to occupy their minds than coasting schooners. Nor do they ever seem to tire of these melodramatic yarns of action and suspense, all written to a formula, in which anything so modern as a motor car, a radio, or a telephone plays no part. . . .

Games also help to assuage the loneliness of lighthouse life. The great indoor game of the Maine coast is checkers. It is played in the bait sheds, the barber shops, the general stores, and the lighthouses. . . . Chinese checkers was sweeping the coast when I was there, but this is a passing phase, and not a serious threat to the orthodox game of checkers. . . .

Some of the light keepers paint for a hobby, decorating shells and bits of wood with marine views, or they use regulation artists' canvas or academy board for their composition. Unacademic the work may be, but it is virile, and, when it comes to drawing a ship, the artists are perfectionists. In the eyes of the coast people, any picturization of a vessel that is not technically correct is intolerable. When Miss Rand, the Mission worker at Little Deer Isle, drew a picture of a vessel moored to a rock to illustrate some point in a talk, a sailor promptly pointed out to her that she had placed the ship in an impossible position. It would be on the rocks in a jiffy, he declared.—From "Anchor to Windward," by Edwin Valentine Mitchell. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Give Me an Island

With shame I confess, having been born and "raised" in Maine, that I never heard of Matinicus Island until an out-of-state friend of mine sang its glories. One week there was enough to make me proclaim: "If you haven't seen Matinicus, you haven't seen Maine!"

It's the nearest to Europe of any of the Maine islands—this island where a hundred people live year in and year out. Of those who can't consider a summer vacation complete without coming to Matinicus, many were island children, who each year come back home. Others have, since childhood, visited relatives here. Some have explored it as the ancestral home of some great-great-grandparent, and accepted it with a justified feeling of proprietorship. Only a few discerning "summer people" have discovered it for themselves.

* * *

No scheduled excursion boat will take you to Matinicus Island for a ride and lobster sandwich. There are no excursion boats and there are no tearooms. You can "go over on Stuart" as the islanders say. The *Mary A*, on which Capt. Stuart Ames carries the U. S. Mail, leaves the mainland at 6:30 Eastern Standard Time (engine-trouble days excepted), six days a week.

It may be a day blue of sky and sea, with clouds of heavenly white and a sun pouring down warmth. It may be a day of fog, a regular "pea soup," when the mist, like spiders' webs, falls upon us. Suddenly may loom up a black leviathan, a United States liner. A sailor comes down the side to receive the daily paper from the captain of our small craft, nearly lost in the shadow of the giant. Past Owl's Head Light! Out to open sea!

* * *

At long last, comes the first glimpse of Matinicus—a rocky shoreline uninhabited except by sea gulls, which wheel and swoop about the long, blackly-weathered hull of a ship wrecked years ago off the ledges; a breakwater of huge granite slabs thrown out to connect with a natural rock protection. The harbor is filled with lobster boats. Perched somewhat precariously on rocks or upheld by piles knee-deep in water, are fishhouses, grayed by sun and rain.

If the tide is high, we should be landed by nine-forty-five (War Time) at the dock; if the tide is low, at the lobster-car, the float with a storage tank for lobsters, that is the "clearing-house" of the island's industry. Get ashore from here as fate decrees. The U. S. Coast Guard may be in the harbor or a wiry boy of eight in a peapod or punt may row us to land. He will stand as he rows, throwing the weight of his small body on the left oar, as all his life he has seen the lobstermen do.

* * *

More children will be at the landing and some adults. Everyone gravitates to the combination store-post office where, also, is the government telephone. Gradually the day's passengers disperse—some walking along the one "road" to the central and southern end of the island; the others taking a woods path of hanging moss, through pasture gates, to the north end. A rocky route it is to the "Binnacle," the gray shingled cottage on the harbor's edge where I have spent happy summers.

Of variety and the unexpected there is abundance. One brilliant afternoon as I lift my eyes from my book, sailing toward me, white sails spread, is a yacht of vivid green. Before I can cry a warning of ledges, the noise of sails, swiftly run down, the dropping of anchor, and the scurry of three gaily clad college girls tell me this feminine crew of a forty-foot craft have recognized their error in course just in time to keep from grounding. Even more dramatic was the day the *U. S. Alabama*, accompanied by destroyers and bombers, sailed by The Light. History was made in the shadow of Matinicus.

But one does not ask for drama here. The island's natural calm is what we pray for. One feels it in the blue and sparkle. It is in the gray that shuts down until one knows not gray of water from gray of sky, and can only dimly see the outline of breakwater and brown ledge, where the row of placid gulls are now white silhouettes merging into mist. Drops fall with benediction from spruce boughs everywhere. There is solace even in a fog so thick that one can well believe, with a Kenneth Roberts' character, that one would have blanc-mange by adding vanilla. Yet behind this seemingly impenetrable wall, one feels the beneficence of the sun. The islanders say: "It will burn off by mid-afternoon." And it does. Again the ledges and islands, far as eye can see, reflect the rays of the multicolored west.

No less agreeable is the hospitality of the people whose island this is. There is contentment in being accepted as the simple soul I am; in being called by my Christian name; in going with an old lobsterman for the day's pull of traps—nearly a hundred of them;—in accepting the gift of an apple pie hot from the oven or a porpoise steak browned to a turn; of being invited to an island home for a supper of lobster chowder or a mess of herring.

* * *

For these and reasons I cannot count, I cherish a deed to an old deserted house on the road. It makes me, a native of Maine to begin with, into a Maine islander, a Matinican. For a few weeks each year, God willing, I'll have an island.

D. P. M.

In the Mood for a Book

But I set out to describe a morning with a book. The book was Mr. Brown's *Old John, and other Poems,* published a few days back by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The morning was spent in a very small garden overlooking a harbour. Hazlitt's conditions were fulfilled. I had enjoyed enough food and sleep to last me for some little time: few people, I imagine, have complained of the cold, these last few weeks: and the book was not only new to me for the most part, but certain to please. Moreover, a small incident had already put me in the best of humours. Just as I was settling down to read, a small tug came down the harbour with a barque in tow whose nationality I recognised before she cleared a corner and showed the Norwegian colours drooping from her peak. I reached for the field-glass and read her name—*Henrik Ibsen!* I imagined Mr. William Archer applauding as I ran to my own flag-staff and dipped the British ensign to that name. The Norwegians on deck stood puzzled for a moment, but, taking the compliment to themselves, gave me a cheerful hail, while one or two ran aft and dipped the Norwegian flag in response. It was still running frantically up and down the halliards when I returned to my seat, and the lines of the barque were softening to beauty in the distance—for, to tell the truth, she had looked a crazy and not altogether seaworthy craft—as I opened my book, and, by a stroke of luck, at that fine poem, *The Schooner*. . . .

It is very far from being the finest poem in the volume. . . . But it came so pat to the occasion, and used the occasion so deftly to take hold of one's sympathy, that these other poems were read in the very mood that, I am sure, their author would have asked for them. One has not often such luck in reading—"Never the time and the place and the author all together," if I may do this violence to Browning's line. Yet I trust that in any mood I should have had the sense to pay its meed of admiration to this volume.—From "Adventures in Criticism," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. (New York: Dutton.)

Twin Lights

These lighthouses rise from a whale-shaped
scarp
That in turn rises from the bottom of the bay.
No beach nor ledge here; only the sheer
granite
Resisting the quarrelsome waves that boil—
So strong are the cross-currents—
About it.

But in the greeny water, fastened to the scarp,
Seaweed, eternally revelling in the turmoil,
Grows; and tiny fishes, day and night,
Dart through the sinuous mazes.

Roger Challis

Bear Into Swan

Port Clarence was the northernmost point we reached. A little farther north the ice pack closed the gateway to the Arctic Ocean. An excursion into the ice to see the midnight sun did not hold out inducements enough to offset the dangers. So in the early morning of July 13 we steamed away on the return trip. Before noon we were again in the thick veil of fog with which Bering Sea always seems to cover her face. Near nightfall, with a stiff wind blowing, we anchored off St. Lawrence Island, and two boat-loads of our people went ashore. St. Lawrence is a large island at the gateway of the Arctic Ocean, and in spring the ice floes from the north often strand polar bears upon it. Our hunters still dreamed of bears. The shore was low and marshy, and the high land miles away was hidden by the canopy of fog resting upon it. In his walk one of our doctors saw the backs of two large white objects, showing above a little swell in the land. Here evidently were the polar bears they were in quest of.

The doctor begins to stalk them. . . . Now he has another glimpse of the white backs; they are moving and can be nothing but bears. A few moments more and he will be within close range, when lo! the heads and long necks of two white swans come up above the bank! The doctor said he never felt so much like a goose before in his life.—From "Far and Near," by John Burroughs. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

L'Illustration

The Steps to World Government

These are steps the world never followed to their logical end. In point of fact, they are just another stairway in the League of Nations building at Geneva, leading to the Court of Honor. But in point of symbol, these steps lead upward, through shadow and arch, into a world of international government which still waits only for the conquering.

Intimate Message: Washington

D-Day Plans .... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The United States Government is not anticipating an early peace but it is already giving much attention to meeting the problems within the nation of dismantling its vast machinery of war when the time comes.

One of its most important and delicate tasks will be to unscramble what might be described as a 13,000,000-egg omelette. This omelette is the far-flung manpower of the nation's armed forces which when the fighting is over will find themselves marooned on the distant battlefronts of a global war.

There is the problem of Army demobilization; there is the problem of industrial demobilization. Neither from the viewpoint of the nation's responsibility for the men who have been fighting its battles, nor from the viewpoint of the dangers to the whole economy from suddenly curtailed consumer purchasing power, does the Government this time expect to drop, say, $60 and a ticket home in the lap of each soldier and call it quits.

The intention is to make every reasonable provision to insure that these men shall be enabled to take up their places in civilian life with only the inevitable loss of time which their service has entailed. Plans for vocational training for higher education for those fitted for professional careers and for maintenance during the course of education are under consideration.

And what of the problem of the demobilization of the stupendous war industry which still is in the process of breath-taking expansion? How will production for war be turned to production for peace? It is recognized that the men and machines making tanks and jeeps and bombs are going to be almost as "out of a job" as the soldiers and sailors, when victory comes. They will present many of the same problems and their sudden dismissal, in its effect on the labor market and on the volume of consumer-purchasing power, would gravely aggravate the dangers to the national economy.

It is the judgment of numerous high officials that it would be less wasteful to continue some war production beyond absolute military necessity rather than to halt it all precipitately at the same time. It is accepted as likely that some whole industries, created to meet the nation's war needs, will appropriately be the nation's charge as they re-convert to peacetime pursuits.

The essential objectives of planned demobilization, military and industrial, are to prevent the downward spiral of unemployment, to avoid a decreased consumer buying power and to avert great drops in production levels.

The National Resources Planning Board is urging that resourceful and courageous vision be applied to devising methods which will enable the country to accomplish demobilization and transition to peacetime production in its stride and offers the following five steps as a beginning:

1. The withholding of a certain number of servicemen from the labor market for a period of training to prevent glutting that market, at the same time providing them with skills and training needed for industrial occupations.
2. The deferment of spending through the purchase of war stamps and bonds as a means of building a reserve of needed purchasing power after the war.
3. A dismissal wage, possibly to be paid in installments.
4. Nation-wide extension and liberalization of the unemployment compensation system.
5. Use of public works projects to fill in any gaps in employment opportunity and to make wider and more efficient use of national resources.

This is only a cross-section of D-Day plans the Government is now working on. They will provide the basis of future action. The basic fact is that while we did not prepare adequately for war in time of peace, the Government is now trying to prepare adequately for peace in time of war.

The World We Want: An Introduction to the Future

Prologue to the Series and Portrait of Carl J. Hambro

First of 30 Articles

Our Panel of Experts

The distinguished statesmen and internationalists who contribute to this series are:

DR. CARL J. HAMBRO	SENATOR CAIRINE WILSON
MR. ARTHUR SWEETSER	DR. COSTA DU RELS
DR. AMÉ-LEROY	DR. HU SHIH
LORD DAVIES	MRS. FLORENCE JAFFRAY HARRIMAN
DR. PAUL VAN ZEELAND	THE HON. SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA
MR. EDWARD J. PHELAN	THE HON. HUGH GIBSON.
DR. TARAKNATH DAS	MR. BASIL MATHEWS
THE EARL OF LYTTON	
SIR FREDERICK WHYTE	

By Ruth Cranston

Author, Internationalist and Organizer of This Series

These articles are a preview of the world we want.

They are drafted by a group of men and women peculiarly fitted to serve as architects for a new world order. Perhaps more than any one group, these experts hold practical, realistic answers to the longings of a world in agony. They were the ones who labored against overwhelming odds—which were no fault of their own—to make the first great adventure in internationalism work.

These were administrators, not politicians. Theirs was a long, hour-by-hour, day-by-day acquaintance with facts. Given the hastily improvised peace settlement and faulty machinery contrived after the last war, it was their task to try to make the machinery function. Their loyalty was not to the selfish and corrosive kind of nationalism, but above that to the world community whose servants they were. They saw the first Geneva experiment not in terms of its failure to prevent wars, but of its great lessons learned and their promise for the future.

Furthermore, they are not narrowly stamped with the brand of Geneva, though most of them worked there. Their approach is independent, responsible only to their highest individual concepts of what internationalism should be.

During the years when I was commuting between New York, London, Paris and Geneva—and talking international problems to people all along the line—I discovered that the average person knew little or nothing of this type of internationalist. The prevailing concept of a world statesman was usually a combination of a vague idealist and an unscrupulous Machiavelli whose chief occupation was hatching dark plots and intricate designs against the people.

There were the Machiavellis certainly. We have ample proof of them in the sorry state in which the world finds itself today. These were the cynical antagonists who turned the drama of Geneva into a tragedy and they often dominated the scene, so far as distant onlookers could see. But the more one went behind Assembly Room and Council Chamber, through office doors and into meetings of experts, the more the real international community became visible. One found there a fine upstanding band of men who worked for us honestly and faithfully, early and late. For these, the tragic present is more tragic than for anyone else—because they struggled so hard to prevent it.

During the ten years that I was working side by side with some of them, in after hours and behind the scenes hard plugging, I used to wish again and again that I could bring them into touch with you at home—not only for their rich experience and valuable knowledge, but for the men themselves. I wished that you could sit down and think things out with them, get inside their mentalities and characters, see them as they are.

The purpose of this series is to make that possible.

I believe you will agree that a leader in peace planning, to be effective should have three major qualifications: 1. Administrative experience in the affairs of his own country and of the international community. 2. Technical knowledge in his special field. 3. Complete personal disinterestedness and sincere devotion to the welfare of the people of the world.

The persons contributing to this series have those qualifications. They have held high positions in their own countries—also, many of them, in the various international organizations set up during the past twenty years. They know the strengths and the weaknesses of the international machinery already tried. They are in the most advantageous position to draw the best from the past and incorporate it with new and wiser plans for the future so that former mistakes shall be avoided and the best possible results obtained.

During the next four weeks these men are going to tell us what they consider the most workable methods for achieving a permanent peace and a better world.

We shall hear first about one of the most distinguished of them: Dr. Carl J. Hambro, who is the author of tomorrow's article on the political pattern of the future.

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages, back to back, along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.

A Pen Portrait Of Dr. Hambro

Norway, the night of April 8, 1940: a date no Norwegian will ever forget. Nazi ships stealing into the harbors under false flags; Nazi officers in Norwegian uniforms giving orders; Nazi agents at the telegraph offices; Nazi "commercial travelers" signalling from every Norwegian town; great Nazi transports standing by off the coast, loaded with guns, tanks, cars, provisions; Nazi troops striding up the streets into the squares and parks and public buildings. Bands playing, faces smiling, helmets gleaming—before a stunned and incredulous populace. A knife in the dark—plunged by the hand of an expert super-killer.

In that crucial hour one man dominated the life and future of Norway: Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament. On his sturdy shoulders fell the major burden of decision as he sat with his King and the Government outlining plans—fixing strategy—arranging minutest details.

"The refusal of the degrading German demands was a matter of course to him," says a colleague writing of that time. "He had been sitting up during the night receiving the news of the invasion. He was profoundly concerned lest the Germans might succeed in forcing their way into Oslo and there capturing the King, the Parliament and the Government — with the consequence that all the legal authorities of the country would be prevented from functioning."

Safety for Parliament

He first took steps to get the Parliament away into safety. Then he proposed that the King and all the highest State authorities should leave the Capital and transfer themselves to the town of Hamar, some 80 miles up country. There was some hesitation at first—but everyone had to admit the wisdom of this move, and orders were

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

Why Talk of Peace . . .

Without intending to do so, Former Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium wrote the preface to these articles.

"In the face of the perilous fighting going on," he wrote, at the outset of his contribution to the series, "it is difficult indeed to concentrate on problems of postwar reconstruction. Many times, I have sat at my desk, before my paper, intending to write this article—and failing. Imagination—and heart—were filled with dangers and anguishes echoing from the plains of the Volga, the islands of the Pacific, or the deserts of Egypt. 'Carthago delenda est.' The war must be won. . . .

"And yet," he asked, "is that a reason to push aside postwar problems, to ignore them, or to delay their solution? On the contrary. . . . The moral and spiritual aspects of the struggle are as important as the economic, political, or strictly military approaches to warfare. If that is true, the definition of war purpose—in other words, the sketching of that kind of world we are fighting for—appears as one of the main bases of moral strength for all and every one of the United Nations!"

The Christian Science Monitor has shaped its wartime course to these same ends: winning through to the peace and then winning the peace. As one step in this steady progression, the Monitor offers its Fall Series, thirty articles commencing today on "The World We Want." On alternate days, the organizer of the series, Ruth Cranston, will set the stage for each one of the experts with a colorful pen portrait of the man and his achievements, and on the following day his article will appear. Today, Mrs. Cranston introduces Carl J. Hambro, Norwegian statesman, last President of the League of Nations Assembly. Tomorrow on this page: What Kind of World Do We Want? by Dr. Hambro.

On today's editorial page, The Christian Science Monitor states its own fundamental approach to the problems of "The World We Want" and will supplement the series with editorial comment from time to time.

FOLD HERE

Carl J. Hambro: A Norwegian of Great Versatility

Continued from Page Above

given to have a special train in readiness for Hamar at seven in the morning.

From that moment till he left the King safe in England two months later—after weeks of incessant bombing and successful evading of their Nazi foes, the future destiny of the real Norway was largely in the hands of Carl Hambro. Today, with their gold reserves of one hundred million dollars saved, also their 4,000,000-ton merchant marine, and with their King and Ministers still functioning, the Norwegians consider their government-in-exile "a going concern."

At the time of the German invasion Dr. Hambro had been President of the Norwegian Parliament for 16 years. He was also head of the Conservative Party and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has represented Norway in the League of Nations since 1926 and was President of the last League Assembly in 1939. He is now Chairman of its Supervisory Committee.

Versatile Statesman

But politics is not all, in the story of Dr. Hambro. This great statesman was editor-in-chief of the leading conservative newspaper and of the leading humorous weekly of Norway. He is also one of its favorite detective story writers. In his younger days he was a great mountain climber and football player—first captain of the International Team of the University of Oslo and for some time one of the heads of the National Football League. He has translated some 50 to 60 books from French and English, as well as publishing 15 or 20 of his own.

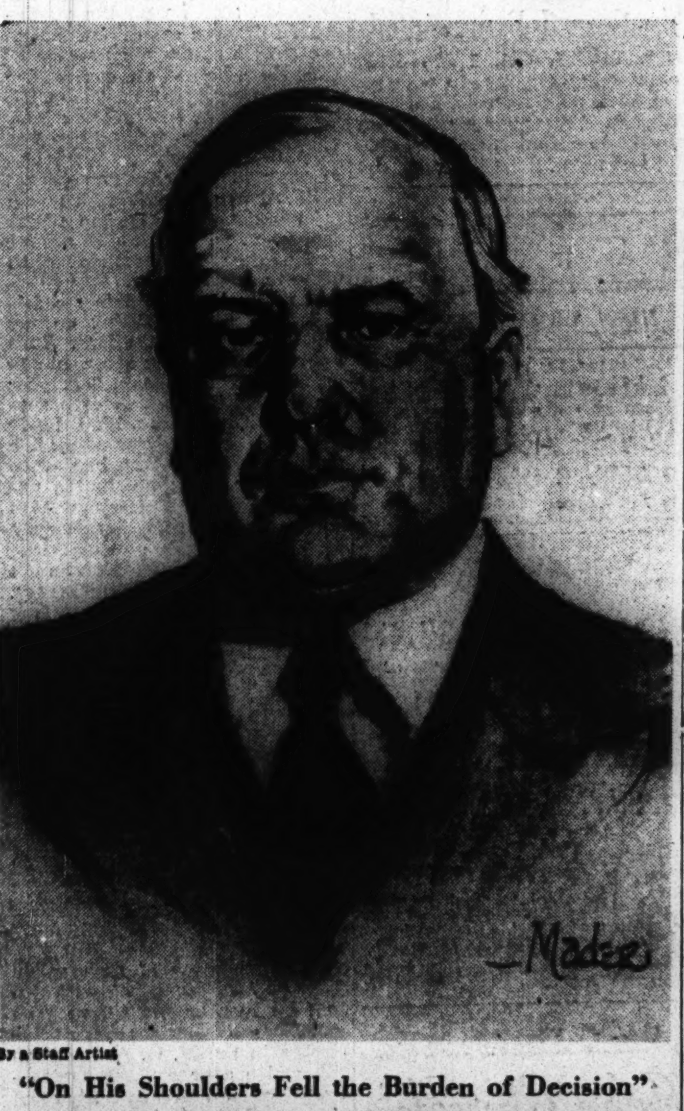
Dr. Hambro is President of the World League of Norsemen, Chairman of the Norwegian-American Foundation, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute for Co-operative Studies of Culture, member of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament and editor of his own literary and political review called Review of the Week.

"As a side line," says his son modestly, "he has also raised a family of five children."

He has the reputation of being the most hard-working as well as the most versatile man in public life in his country and its ablest public speaker. Since he came to America he has given hundreds of lectures—especially on problems of world government and the new world order—to which his dry wit and vigorous vocabulary bring a special "salt" and flavor of his own. He is now a resident of Princeton, New Jersey.

Dr. Hambro knows the American people and the people of many countries. He has presided over both national and international political bodies—the latter including foreign ministers and statesmen of fifty nations, representing all shades of political thought. He was a passionate opponent of the appeasement policy of Chamberlain and other European statesmen and spoke on this so forcibly at the time of the Munich conference and later that he alienated many of his own countrymen—who afterwards were brought tragically to confess that he had been right.

Men of such character are fitted by nature and experience to be among the leaders of The World We Want. Tomorrow Dr. Hambro will tell the readers of the Monitor What Kind of World he hopes that world of the future may be.



By a Staff Artist

"On His Shoulders Fell the Burden of Decision"

Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, who directed resistance to Germany and the saving of King and Government when Norway was invaded.

How We Assembled The Experts

In London two men meet at a famous club for lunch.

In Princeton a group sit down for discussion in a cheery council room.

In Oxford a world-recognized scholar and statesman contemplates a telegram, writes a letter.

In New York an alert, widely traveled woman keeps an appointment with a representative of the Government of India.

In Ottawa a veteran journalist obtains an audience with a Senator, presents a letter, gets a favorable reply.

In Washington a secretary responds to an Ambassador's summons, takes a letter.

On the Atlantic a former Premier sits in his deck chair and thinks, pencils a note on a memo pad.

To Europe, Africa, South America the cables go; from a dozen points the answers come:

"This is the world we want."

"This is why we did not get it after the last war."

"This is how we can get it after this war."

"Yes, we will help you to tell about this world, to make people want it, to show people how to bring it to their experience."

Strange as it may seem, among the most encouraging replies were some from men who could not undertake a part in the series because present official commitments prevented them from expressing personal views on tomorrow's world. Their answers showed as plainly as their articles could have how deeply they feel the need of instructing world opinion for its tasks after this war, and their interest in The Christian Science Monitor's endeavors to help secure the fruits of victory for a free world.

That is part of the story of the making of the series. Twenty years of toil, tears, and sweat went into the experience of the men and women who made this series—years dedicated to the prevention of the shedding of blood. Still the writers are not discouraged. No one knows better the difficulties, or the opportunities.

To repeat the names of the contributors to this series is to recall 20 years of history from the moment when the world's hopes were at an all-time peak; to relive it, step by step, phase by phase, into the valley of near despair, then to climb to the difficult but more hopeful steeps on which the champions of civilization are now fighting. There are names we associate with yesterday but which are still very much a part of today. There are names with which the world has become familiar only in very recent times but which represent the same ageless ideals that have inspired peacemakers in all generations.

Geographical distance separate these men and women, sometimes widely, who are so near together in their hopes and work and achievements. "The World We Want" brings them to one table, at which Monitor readers are invited to share wisdom born of experience and hope born of battles lost only to be begun again.

C. W. M.

Behind the Series

Ruth Cranston who proposed and organized this series, was engaged in international work for ten years in close association with foremost statesmen and experts, including some of the authors of these articles.

Mrs. Cranston herself has made important contributions to the cause of international understanding. Her first task was to organize a Commission on the Causes of War for a branch of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Some 50 of the most brilliant men and women in Europe, Asia and the Americas were enlisted as collaborators. Afterwards she served on a number of private committees engaged in special international research.

She is a writer by profession and has written extensively for Harper's, Century, Asia and other magazines. She has been a lifelong traveler—going to the Orient for several years as a child, to India twice in recent years, spending long periods in various countries of Europe as well as in different parts of the United States.

During the last war she was in charge of Red Cross women workers at the largest American Hospital Center in France.

Cardinals Now Face Disadvantage of First Game Handicap Against the Yanks

Late Inning Rally Builds Hopes

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1—Even as the Yankees and Cardinals tangled in the second game of this 1942 World Series at Sportsman's Park this afternoon, you were surrounded by comment on yesterday's opener, won by the American League champions, 7-4.

You heard the Yankees named overwhelming favorites to take the series in five or possibly four contests, chiefly because they had beaten Mort Cooper, Billy Southworth's best pitcher, in that inaugural. You heard it predicted that this young Cardinal club—one of the youngest in classic history—which handed the Yanks four unearned runs to give Joe McCarthy a flying start in this fall battle, would fall apart completely before the end of the week.

You further heard praise for Red Ruffing, the veteran Yankee right-hander, who had a no-hitter for 7⅔ innings, a one-hitter going into the ninth, and who received credit for his seventh World Series triumph—an all-time record for pitchers.

Battling Back

But you also heard something else. You listened to high praise from American Leaguers as well as Nationals for the way those kid Cards came battling back in a belated attempt to regain control of an almost impossible situation.

The big ninth inning yesterday, which saw Southworth's boys push across four runs after two were out and leave the tying run on first base, was typical of Cardinal rallies which broke down what seemed an untouchable Brooklyn margin of leadership in the final two months of the pennant race. It was one of Southworth's pet tricks. He had practiced it numerous times through August and September. And there must have been Yankee rooters in the stands on Wednesday who were silently rooting for him to put this one over.

One Long Hit

It fell short, of course. Just when one long hit would have blasted the home boys right back into what earlier seemed destined to be a one-sided Yankee triumph, Spud Chandler walked out of the bull pen, relieved Ruffing and ended the show. The Cards had kept swinging and running and giving the Yanks a sample of what brought them the N. L. Flag. But they lacked that extra something which had kept them going so many times in the recent past.

However, despite the fact that it failed, many observers saw in that big ninth inning a hint of a brighter future for St. Louis. They think that the Cards still have time to fight back at their clouting rivals from the East.

Confidence Came

As one National Leaguer put it: "The Cards looked jittery in the early innings as Ruffing mowed them down. They looked beaten. After all, how many times during the season did they hand the enemy four unearned runs or make four errors in a single game? But when they started that parade in the ninth I sensed that old confidence crashing back. They suddenly discovered that Yankee pitchers can be hit; can be scored upon. No, I wouldn't say Southworth is beaten yet. He has a ball club that just won't be beaten."

Just the same, most of the factors and percentages involving a World Series were against Southworth's young outfit as it met the Yanks again this afternoon. McCarthy had that important one-game edge, and the team taking the opener rarely loses the Series. There were many American League partisans who admitted that Mort Cooper would stop the Yanks. But he did not. And it has seemed improbable all along that the Red Birds would have a chance unless big Mort won two or three contests.

More Good Wood

Some credit, too, should go to the Yankees for being able to take advantage of those Red Bird errors. Give the McCarthymen a hole and nine times out of 10 they will jump through it and beat you. They outhit the losers, 11 to seven, and seemed to be getting more good wood on the ball all afternoon.

Buddy Hassett deserves a slap on the back for his double and single, which drove in two runs; Joe Di Maggio for his three singles and pair of runs; Red Rolfe for his two hits and runs; Ruffing for giving the crowd thrills, inning after inning, as he moved closer to an elusive no-hitter.

Play It Better

Yes, these Yankees are tough. They can beat you, or they can stand around until you beat yourself. No matter what your game, they seem to play it better than you. But last night, even they admitted that the Cards had surprised them by their ability to fight back.

McCarthy probably will win, perhaps as soon as four straight. But those four aren't apt to be one-sided, high-score Yankee triumphs of past series. Nobody pushes these Cardinals around for long without getting pushed right back.

First Game

By the Associated Press

N. Y. (A.L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Rizzuto, ss	4	0	0	2	2	0
Rolfe, 3b	5	2	2	0	1	0
Cullenbine, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	5	2	3	3	0	0
Keller, rf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Gordon, 2b	5	0	0	2	1	0
Dickey, c	4	1	2	9	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	2	5	1	0
Ruffing, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Chandler, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	38	7	11	27	5	0

St. L. (N.L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Brown, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	1
T. Moore, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Slaughter, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1
Musial, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
W. Cooper, c	4	1	1	8	1	0
Hopp, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	0
Kurowski, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Sanders,*	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marion, ss	4	1	1	3	2	0
M. Cooper	2	0	0	0	1	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walker†	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lanier, p	0	0	0	0	1	2
O'Dea‡	1	0	1	0	0	0
Crespi§	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	27	8	4

*—Batted for Gumbert in 8th.
†—Batted for Kurowski in 9th.
‡—Batted for Lanier in 9th.
§—Ran for O'Dea in 9th.

New York (A.L.) 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 2—7
St. Louis (N.L) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4

Runs batted in—Hassett 2, Di Maggio, Marion 2, O'Dea, T. Moore. Two base hits—Hassett, Cullenbine. Three base hit—Marion. Sacrifice—Cullenbine. Left on bases—New York (A.L.), 9; St. Louis (N.L.), 9. Earned runs—New York (A.L.), 3; St. Louis (N.L.), 4. Bases on balls—Off M. Cooper 3 (Cullenbine, Rizzuto, Dickey); Lanier 1 (Keller); Ruffing 6 (T. Moore, Slaughter 2, Brown, Musial, Sanders). Strikeouts—By M. Cooper 7 (Rolfe 2, Keller 2, Gordon 2, Hassett); Lanier 1 (Gordon); Ruffing 8 (W. Cooper, Kurowski 3, Marion, Slaughter, Hopp, Walker). Pitching summary—Off M. Cooper 10 hits, 5 runs in 7 2-3 innings; off Gumbert 0 hits, 0 runs in 1-3 inning; off Lanier 1 hit 2 runs in 1 inning; off Ruffing 5 hits in 8 2-3 innings; off Chandler 2 hits 0 runs in 1-3 inning. Winning pitcher—Ruffing. Losing pitcher—M. Cooper. Umpires—Magerkurth (N.L.) plate; Summers (A.L.) 1b; Barr (N.L.) 2b; Hubbard (A.L.) 3b. Time—2:35. Attendance—34,385 paid.

Cards Send Beazley To Stop Yanks

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—One of the top dramas of baseball, a freshman pitcher facing the New York Yankees in a vital World Series game, was promised another near-capacity crowd today as the Cardinals, already one game down, met the Yanks in the second contest of the 1942 classic.

John Beazley, right-handed rookie who had just won 21 victories in his first National League campaign, was Manager Billy Southworth's choice to try to stop the Yanks and send the two contending teams East tonight all square. St. Louis fans had a tremendous lot of confidence in the youngster, but the odds, both official and otherwise, were against the kid from Tennessee.

Southworth Unchanged

Southworth, looking somewhat grim about it, said: "There will be no change in my line-up and there's no change in me. I'll be fighting just as hard today as I did yesterday. Beazley will pitch."

Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees countered with the ace of his staff, big Ernie Bonham, who also won 21 games during the regular season. Old-timer Red Ruffing, who sat the Cards down hitless for 7⅔ thrilling innings yesterday, drew a particular cheer from the crowd when he and his teammates entered the field.

Scattered Yelps

There were only scattered yelps from the bleachers when the Cardinals straggled onto the field and opened their batting practice with Coaker Triplett serving them up. The right field stand then was far from filled.

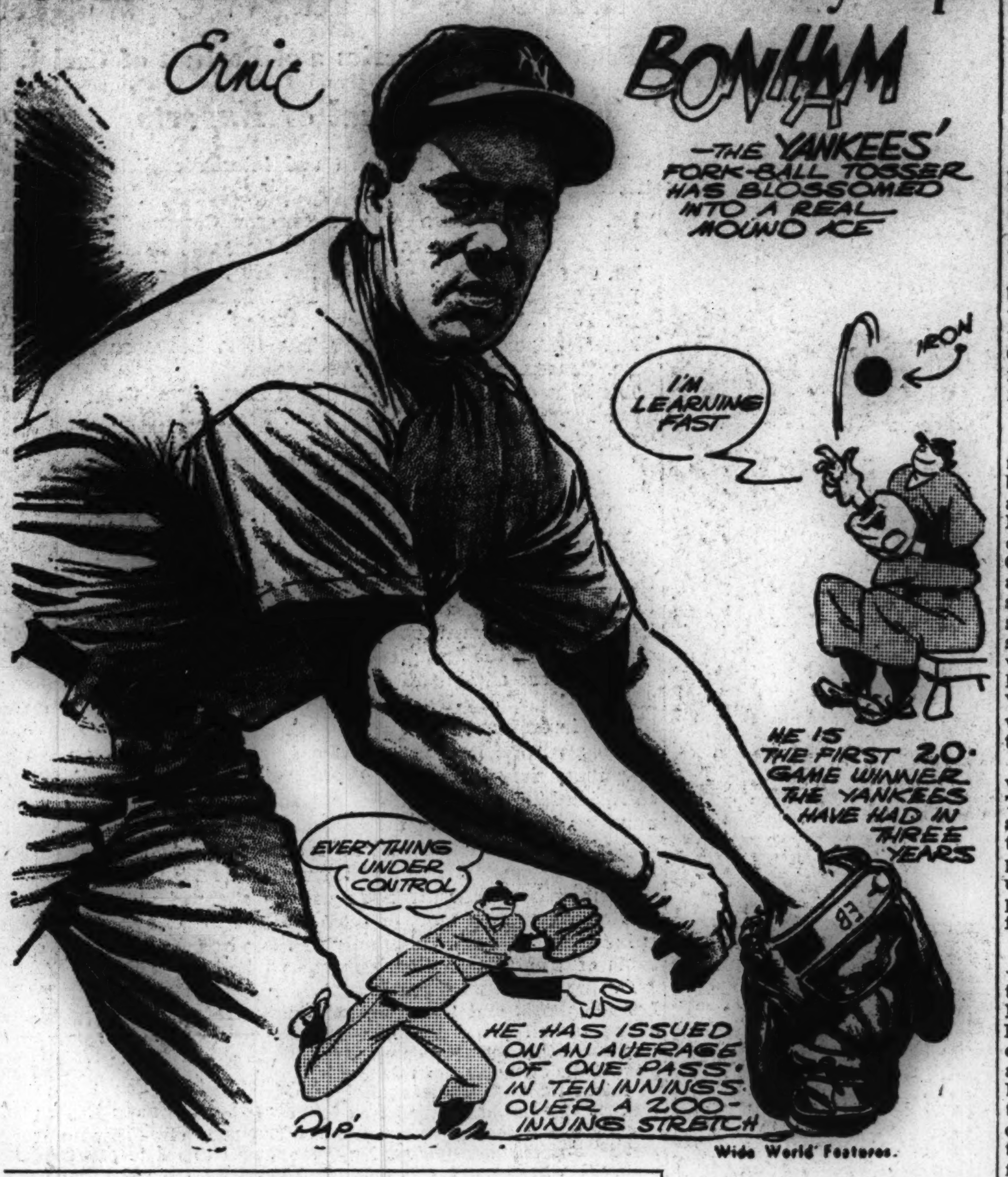
The first time around not a Card hit the ball out of the field. Triplett looked about as effective as Red Ruffing did for 7⅔ innings yesterday.

The Cards had enjoyed nearly 1½ hours of batting practice when the Yanks showed up.

Southworth Reappointed

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—Billy Southworth, Manager of the scrapping St. Louis Cardinals, has been reappointed manager for the 1943 season, President Sam Breadon said last night.

Under Control —By Pap'


Ernie
BONHAM
—THE YANKEES' FORK-BALL TOSSER HAS BLOSSOMED INTO A REAL MOUND ACE
I'M LEARNING FAST
IRON
HE IS THE FIRST 20-GAME WINNER THE YANKEES HAVE HAD IN THREE YEARS
EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL
EB
HE HAS ISSUED ON AN AVERAGE OF ONE PASS IN TEN INNINGS OVER A 200-INNING STRETCH
PAP'

Wide World Features.

It was fitting that Ernie Bonham, the big fork-ball hurler of the Yankees, should have the honor of clinching the pennant with his 20th triumph of the current race. Ernie has been a tower of strength all season, and the first Yankee hurler in three years to hit 20 victories.

Bonham indicated that he was about ready for stardom last season and confirmed this when he beat the Dodgers in the final game of the 1941 World Series. Bonham shapes up as an ideal replacement for Red Ruffing eventually. Ernie has mastered the difficult fork-ball pitch if one can judge by the results he has obtained. His control has been remarkable. Over a stretch of 200 innings, Ernie has issued an average of one pass every ten innings.

Absence of Blaney, Gorton Disappointing at Brae Burn

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the published scores of the annual Brae Burn golf tournament last week, final 1942 event on the M. G. A. regular schedule, it was rather disappointing not to find the names of two of the home club stalwarts, one of them Bill Blaney, who is slated to head the State organization next year and who has won more gross prizes than any other individual in the Brae Burn club tournaments this season, and the other Raymond Robert Gorton, who won the invitation last year.

It so happens that I met Ray Gorton on the street the other day and jokingly chided him on his failure to try to uphold his own and the club's prestige. "Ah!" says Ray, "what's the use of my going out and pit myself against Ted Bishop and a lot of these young fellows who hit the ball so far and score so low?"

Too Bad About Ray

Huh! Too bad about Ray, his feeble distance, and his inability to match scores with the youngsters. I dragged out of him that in one stretch of play this season at Brae Burn he had six consecutive rounds ranging from 73 to 77, his 73 just one stroke away from the winning total returned by Ted Bishop last week. Moreover, Bishop's 72 was only two strokes better than the score which won the tournament for Gorton a year ago, when he piled up 40 storkes on the easier first nine, then flashed home in a brilliant 34.

It really is too bad to see fellows like Gorton sitting on the sidelines. He won the Brae Burn tournament 17 years ago, again 15 years later, and again last year for the third time, and each successive victory was with a lower score. He has exactly the same style of swing that he had when he tied for low gross in the national amateur at Ekwanok in 1914 and though he sometimes uses a four-wood nowadays when some of the present-day long hitters use a three-iron, what's the difference, so long as he is up there putting for a birdie?

Plays for Exercise

Gorton, like so many others who have been playing golf a long time, plays today for exercise, relaxation, and sociability, taking the competitive side in stride, without getting too excited over winning or losing. He speaks enthusiastically about the Twi-Light League and its affairs of this season. This league maintained a schedule in spite of the action of the Boston and Metropolitan Four Ball League actions in discontinuing their schedules.

It was because of such action that the Twi-Light League voted to take in four players in each member club rated as low as five strokes in the M. G. A. handicap list, which gave a playing opportunity for such men as Gorton and other good players in the different clubs. "I want to tell you," says Gorton, "that it was like the old days in the Boston Four-Ball League, when practically all hands stayed to dinner, told stories, sang songs, and had a whale of a good time. I played in four matches and wouldn't have missed them for a good deal." There's something for the sponsors of the senior leagues to mull over when, and if, they resume schedules.

Advertising Tournament

While on this subject of the old-timers in golf, the writer would be missing the mark not to refer back to the annual tournament of the Advertising Club of Boston, held at Woodland last week. The field comprised members of the sponsor club, the ad men in the Crosscup-Pishon Post, the "Four A's," and the New England members of the Lantern Club, quarter of a century in existence. There were 86 in the tournament, 88 at the dinner, and while the attendance fell considerably below last year's record mark of 118, it exceeded any other year in the 12 annual outings.

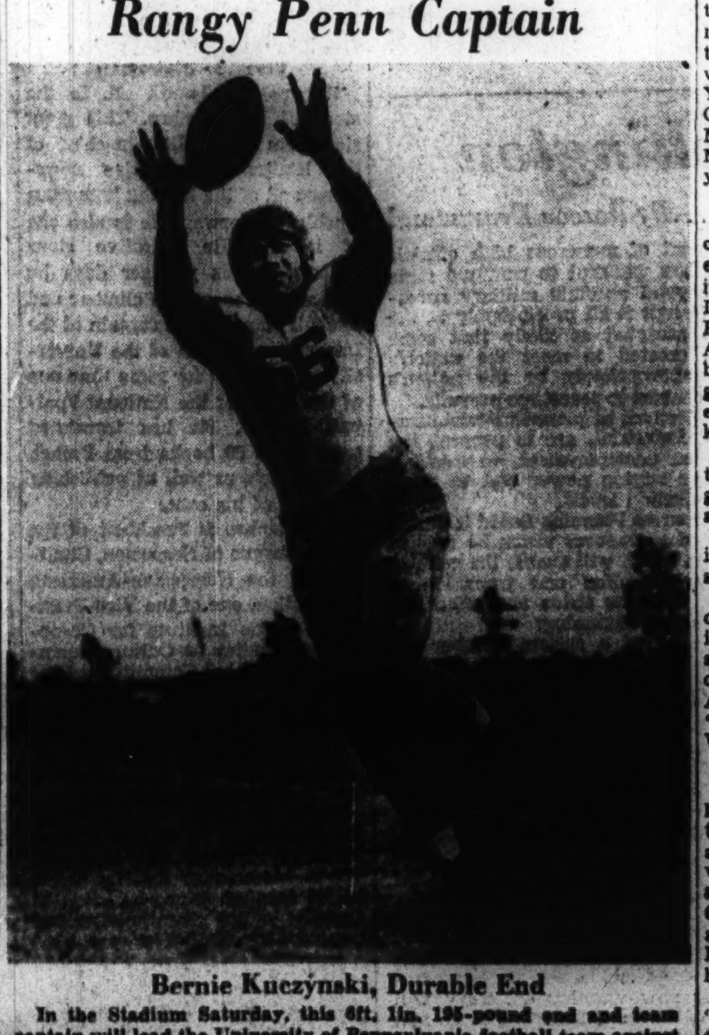
The point about the "old-timers" in golf, in relation to this tournament, was that the low gross winner was Murray Purves, a Woodland member, and one of the earliest of all local golfers in this writer's ken, recollected from the early 1900s. All Purves did was to romp around Woodland in 72 blows, including a 14-inch putt missed on the 18th green. Talking about old-timers in golf, as compared to the present crop, isn't that some scoring?

One thing I forgot to ask Metz B. Hayes, Chairman of the Advertising Club's Golf Committee, was what he scored on the Woodland short 11th last week? For it was on that hole, in 1922, that he didn't have to putt, having landed his tee shot into the cup for his lone ace of all the years.

World Series Winners

Year	Winner (Games)	Loser (Games)
1903	Boston (A) 5	Pittsburgh (N) 3
1905	New York (N) 4	Philadelphia (A) 1
1906	Chicago (A) 4	Chicago (N) 2
1907	Chicago (N) 4	Detroit (A) 0
1908	Chicago (N) 4	Detroit (A) 1
1909	Pittsburgh (N) 4	Detroit (A) 3
1910	Philadelphia (A) 4	Chicago (N) 1
1911	Philadelphia (A) 4	New York (N) 2
1912	Boston (A) 4	New York (N) 3
1913	Philadelphia (A) 4	New York (N) 1
1914	Boston (N) 4	Philadelphia (A) 0
1915	Boston (A) 4	Philadelphia (N) 1
1916	Boston (A) 4	Brooklyn (N) 1
1917	Chicago (A) 4	New York (N) 2
1918	Boston (A) 4	Chicago (N) 2
1919	Cincinnati (N) 5	Chicago (A) 3
1920	Cleveland (A) 5	Brooklyn (N) 2
1921	New York (N) 5	New York (A) 3
1922	New York (N) 4	New York (A) 0
1923	New York (A) 4	New York (N) 2
1924	Washington (A) 4	New York (N) 3
1925	Pittsburgh (N) 4	Washington (A) 3
1926	St. Louis (N) 4	New York (A) 3
1927	New York (A) 4	Pittsburgh (N) 0
1928	New York (A) 4	St. Louis (N) 0
1929	Philadelphia (A) 4	Chicago (N) 1
1930	Philadelphia (A) 4	St. Louis (N) 2
1931	St. Louis (N) 4	Philadelphia (A) 3
1932	New York (A) 4	Chicago (N) 0
1933	New York (N) 4	Washington (A) 1
1934	St. Louis (N) 4	Detroit (A) 3
1935	Detroit (A) 4	Chicago (N) 2
1936	New York (A) 4	New York (N) 2
1937	New York (A) 4	New York (N) 1
1938	New York (A) 4	Chicago (N) 0
1939	New York (A) 4	Cincinnati (N) 0
1940	Cincinnati (N) 4	Detroit (A) 3
1941	New York (A) 4	Brooklyn (N) 1

Rangy Penn Captain



Bernie Kuczynski, Durable End

In the Stadium Saturday, this 6ft. 1in. 195-pound end and team captain will lead the University of Pennsylvania football team against that of Harvard. Kuczynski played 305 minutes of football as a sophomore and 219 minutes last year. He is a good pass receiver and kicks after points.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 30
By the Associated Press
Dixie Series
Nashville (Southern Association) 3, Shreveport (Texas League) 2.
(Teams tied in games, two-all).
Pacific Coast Final Playoffs
Seattle 4, Los Angeles 1.
(Seattle leading in games, 3-0).

Scouting Reports Advertise Powerful Grid Adversaries

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In all the time the writer has been covering football, he has never quite been able to figure out the reports that scouts bring back on opponents. No matter whether the opposition is East Podunk or the Chicago Bears, the forthcoming adversary is always big, tough, three deep in every position, and a grid power of the first magnitude. It always seems to have a "boy who could play on anybody's team," and is "as well rounded an eleven" as the scout has seen all fall.

This is not meant in any way to belittle the reports of the scouts, whose value to their respective teams pays off in dividends. Coaches depend upon them in setting up defenses, and if the defense is right the opposition can't score.

Double in Brass

Two of these observers whose findings mean much to their bosses are Floyd Stahl of Harvard and Harry Marr of Boston College. Like most other scouts they double in brass, Stahl coaching the Crimson jayvees during the week and Marr coaching the Eagle varsity ends. This past Saturday they saw Penn and West Virginia, respectively, which are the coming week-end's major opponents on local gridirons. B. C. and West Virginia meet at Fenway Park, while Harvard and Penn clash in the Stadium.

Stahl's report on the Quakers was most interesting the other day. The little man with the memory of an elephant reeled off practically the whole Penn roster list with positions and weights, summing up by declaring that the Philadelphians have lost little strength from last year.

Plenty of Trouble

All of which spells plenty of trouble for Harvard this Saturday. Both of the Ivy colleges lost to Naval Pre-Flight teams last week end, Harvard to North Carolina and Penn to Georgia. And when Floyd said that the Quakers lost to the cadets mainly through overconfidence and that they lost to a team that was a "whale of an outfit and one which was probably as big as the Chicago Bears," Head Coach Dick Harlow shook his head in dismay.

Penn is especially strong in backfield material with such experienced performers as Bert Stiff, "one of the hardest runners to bring down in football," Bob Brundage, Bob Odell—brother of Yale's new head coach, Howie—Paxson Gifford, Joe Kane, Bill Miller, Jackie Welsh, Walter Motson, and Dick Martin.

One of Best Ends

The Quakers' captain, Bernard Kuczynski, according to Stahl, is one of the best ends in the East, and with Frankie Quillen, Dick Benson, and Bob Brenner in addition, Penn has a big and powerful squad of wingmen. John Donaldson and Cleo Calcagni are a couple of better-than-200-pounders at tackle; Dick Di Battista, national intercollegiate light heavyweight wrestling champion, and Mort Shiekman will be the starting guards, and Don Bitler, regular center last year, will be the pivotman at the opening whistle.

If Harlow feels troubles over the meeting with Penn, he probably feels no more troubled than Denny Myers of the Eagles, for West Virginia has been tabbed as a team to watch. As a matter of fact this is the season for which Coach Bill Kern has been pointing ever since he went to Morgantown from Carnegie Tech in 1940. Scout Marr's report termed them "big, capable, and bulging with experience."

Experienced Talent

Kern has so much veteran talent at his disposal on his Mountaineer squad that in beating Washington and Lee 21-7 last Saturday he did not use a single freshman and only one or two sophomores. He only expected to lose one player, Tackle Hank Goodman, through graduation, but found that 13, including both tackles and his left guard and end, did not return, yet he was not put out too much because of his reserve strength.

His starting lineup will probably include Chet Spelock and Andy Clark at end, Eddie Kulakowski and Warder Powell at tackle, Gene Corum and Viv Peelish at guard, Leo Benjamin at center, and Quentin Barnette, Ike Martin, Capt. Dick McElwee, and Bill Gardner in the backfield. This is practically the same team which won only four of 10 games last year, but which impressed with the manner in which it lost some of those games. Following a terrific 40-0 trouncing by Navy, the Mountaineers lost to Penn State 7-0, Army 7-6, and Michigan State 14-12.

It looks bad for Harvard and B. C., this Saturday, but maybe that's because we haven't heard the scouting reports on them.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pre-Game Chatter at Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1—It was early afternoon at Sportsman's Park. The Cardinals were taking batting practice before a packed bleacher crowd. The grandstand, all of it reserved, was filling slowly. The Yankee dugout was still empty. President Ford Frick of the National League was sitting on the St. Louis bench, talking with Al Lang and a couple of newspapermen.

"Billy Southworth this year has turned in one of the best managerial jobs of my experience," Frick was saying. "He's a born leader. That club of his is young—the sort which history has proved gets erratic. But it hasn't happened. Why, they look as cool out there in practice as any outfit I ever saw. Look at them. You'd think it was spring training."

St. Petersburg Host

"Speaking of spring training," said one of the scribes, "Mr. Lang here took pretty good care of both the Cards and Yanks at St. Petersburg last spring."

"Oh, sure, I suppose you're taking credit for all this," Frick said, laughing.

"I'll take credit for anything they'll give me," Al grinned.

Out at the batting cage the Cardinals were punching balls into the outfield, left handers to left and right handers the other way—the trick of a smart hitting club. It was in sharp contrast to the Yankee power system, however. Only occasionally would Terry Moore or Enos Slaughter or Stan Musial—looking like a high school youngster—penetrate the stands.

Whitewashed Circle

There was a large whitewashed circle around home plate and everybody wanted to know what it was for. "If this were Brooklyn I'd say it was one of Larry MacPhail's ideas," said Jimmy Brown. A few minutes later a writer came back with the report that the ground-keepers marked it off for every World Series, but didn't know why. So that settled that.

Bill Beckman was throwing batting practice. "Come on, old folks, get the ball over," Slaughter said as he stepped to the plate.

"There isn't enough grass on this infield to feed a hungry calf," observed Marty Marion.

The crowd was getting a kick out of Pollet, Sanders and White in right field. The three would stand together until a fly ball came out, then all would rush after it. As a result, nobody caught it. "Be careful out there," Coach Clyde Wares shouted at them.

Baggageman Gomez

At this point the Yankees appeared on the third base side of the field and a mixture of cheers and boos went up from the crowd, which by now was making itself apparent in the grandstand. Lefty Gomez was one of the first to appear. "What did you come for, Lefty?" one of the Cards asked him.

"I don't know," Gomez said. "Maybe they'll have me checking the baggage."

"We'll know he's around once the game starts," Slaughter told a newspaperman. "He rides you all over the place. I'll hear him in right field as if he were sitting behind me."

A few minutes later the Yankees started hitting. One after the other they'd pound balls into the bleachers and over the roofs in left and right. Even Buddy Hassett, not recognized as a slugger, was finding the range. Buddy, by the way, looked about as pleased as any ball player on the field. "I never thought I'd make it," he said, meaning the World Series. But he has made it and is doing a swell job in the New York infield.

Pre-Game Visitors

Pre-game visitors were Jim Bottomley, former Cardinal first sacker, and Johnny Sturm, who last year played the same position for the Yankees. Sturm, located at near-by Jefferson Barracks, was wearing corporal stripes on his left arm. "Suppose you'll be a general soon?" Art Fletcher said to him.

"Sure," Johnny grinned. "About the same time you fellows lose a World Series."

Series Facts And Figures

By the Associated Press

The Standings

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York (A. L.)	1	0	1.000
St. Louis (N. L.)	0	1	.000

First Game (at Sportsman's Park)

	R	H	E
New York	7	11	0
St. Louis	4	7	4

Ruffing, Chandler (9) and Dickey; M. Cooper, Gumbert (8), Lanier (9) and W. Cooper.

Remaining schedule:
Second game today at Sportsman's Park; third, fourth, and fifth games Oct. 3, 4, 5, at Yankee Stadium; sixth game Oct. 7 at Sportsman's Park; seventh game Oct. 8 at Sportsman's Park.

Financial figures:

First Game

Paid attendance	34,385
Players' share	$77,416.47
Leagues' and clubs' share	$51,610.98
Commissioner's share	$22,769.55

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees opened World Series with 3-2 victory over Brooklyn Dodgers behind six-hit pitching of Red Ruffing.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants clinched National League pennant on Carl Hubbell's five-hit, 2-1 victory over Philadelphia Phils.

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John Ebersole's
149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road
Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners, Afternoon Tea with those inimitable Southern Waffles.
No Liquor Open Sundays

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

You'll like eating at Middletown's popular
UNITED RESTAURANT
AIR-CONDITIONED
Next to Post Office

PORTLAND, ORE.

JACK CODY'S
Those who know always go to Cody's for best foods at popular prices. Free Parking. 446 S. W. Washington at 6th

"Where the Food Tastes Better"
511 S. W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, ORE.
IRELAND'S INC.

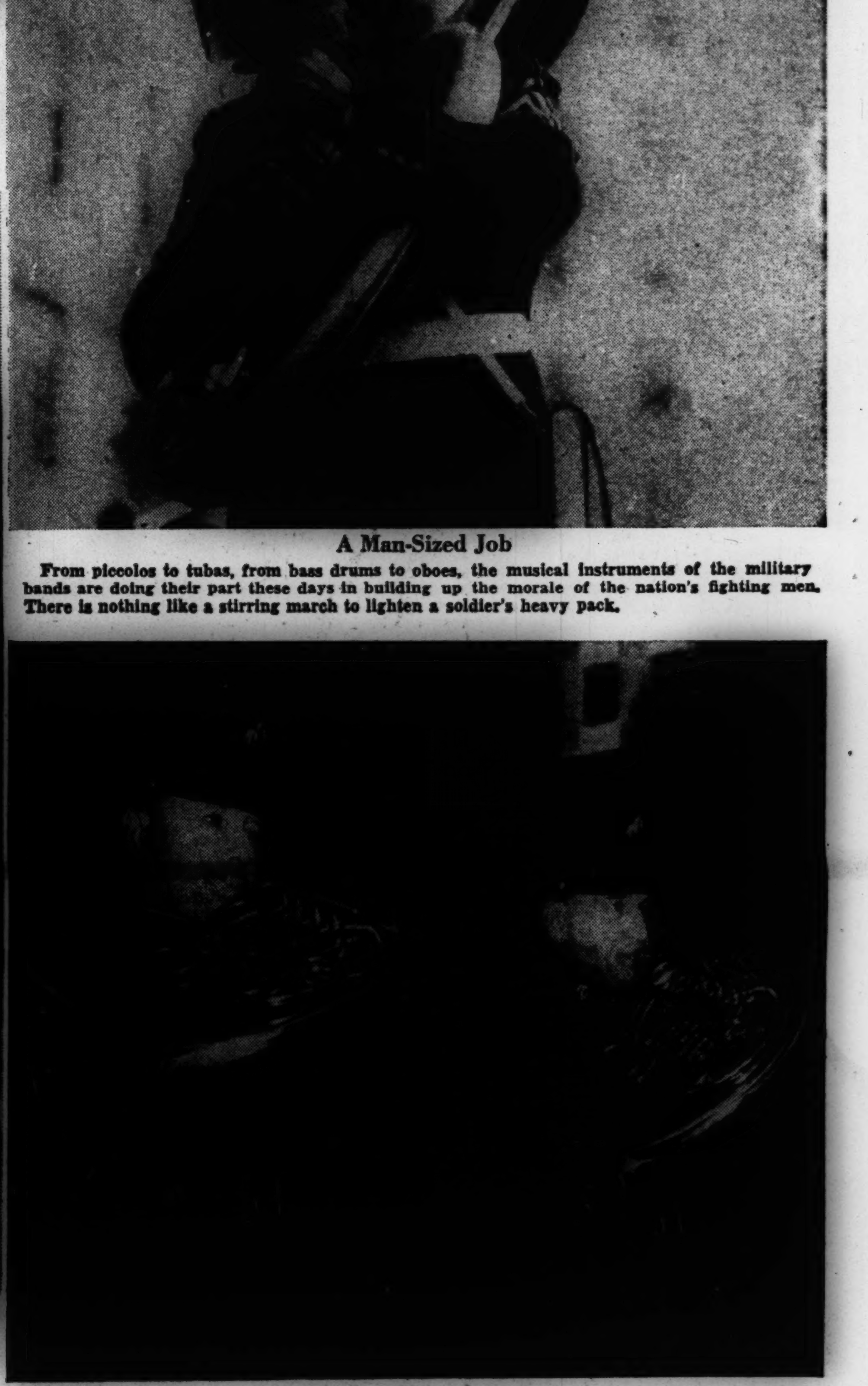
A Nation Marches in Unity to the Martial Music of Its Military Bands

Every Parade Needs a Band
And here the Cadets of West Point march with their famous band.

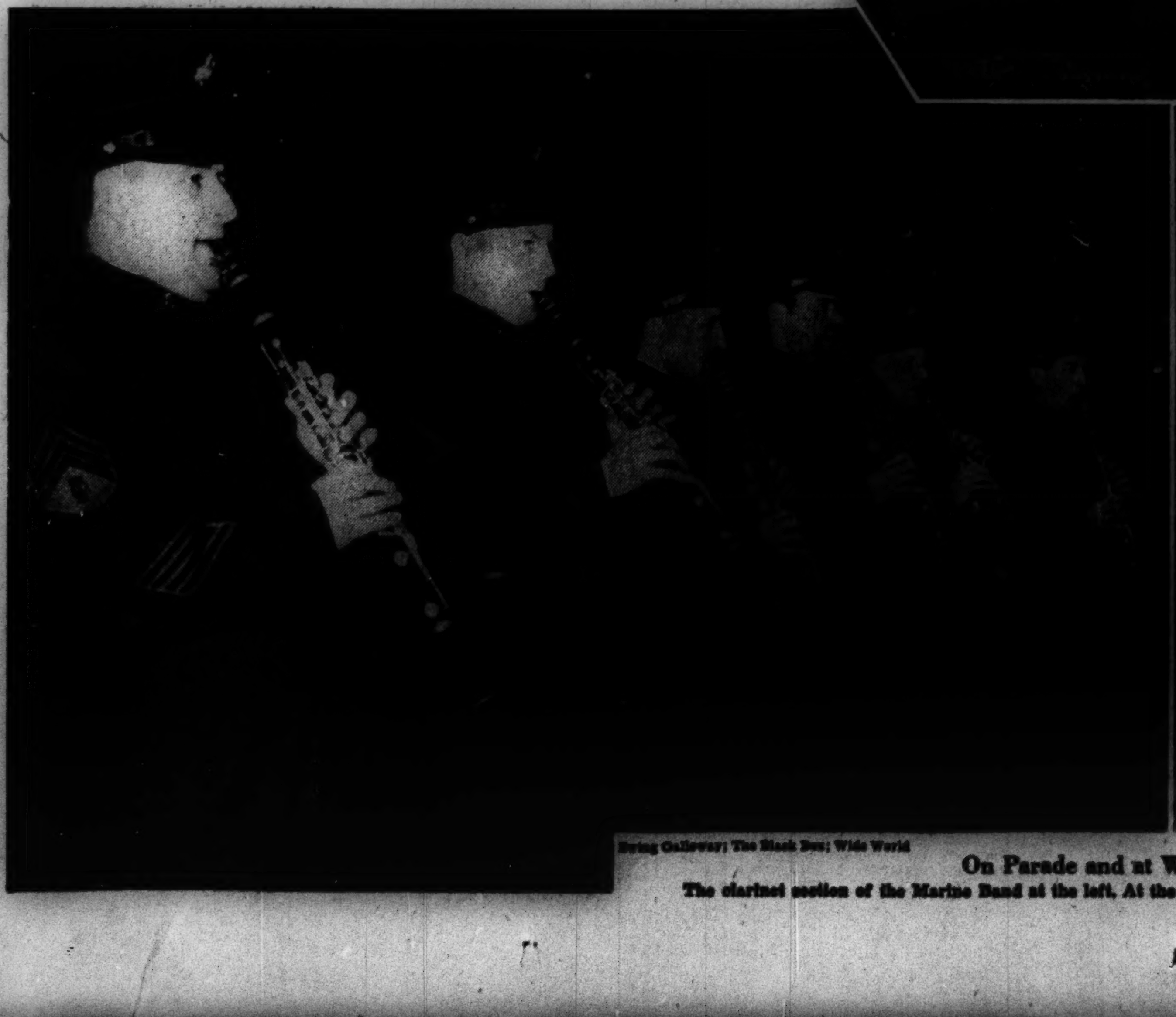
Pianissimo on the Piccolo
No military or naval outfit would be complete without its band. Here a piccolo player of the United States Marine band tootles sweet and low.

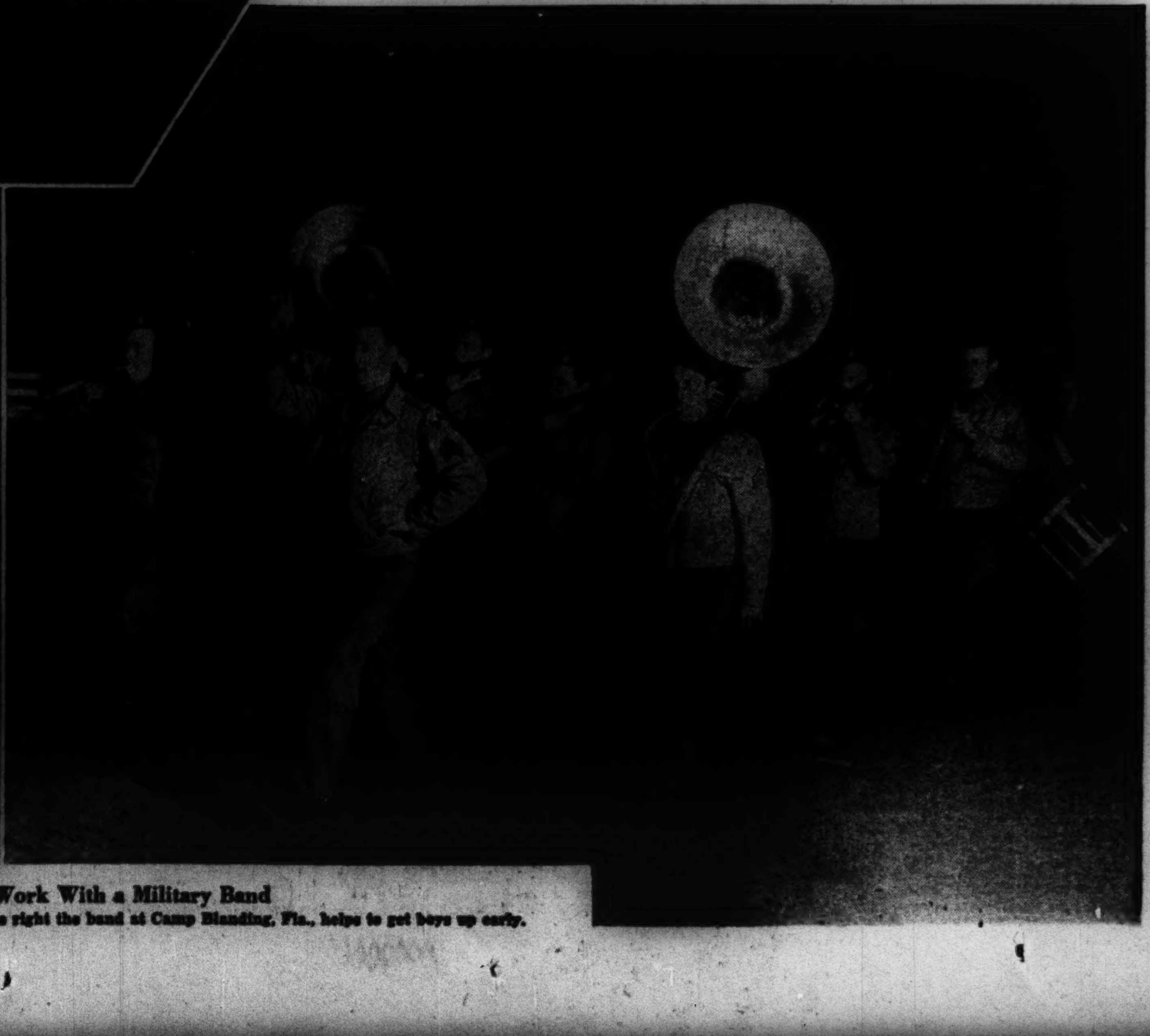
A Man-Sized Job
From piccolos to tubas, from bass drums to oboes, the musical instruments of the military bands are doing their part these days in building up the morale of the nation's fighting men. There is nothing like a stirring march to lighten a soldier's heavy pack.

"From the Halls of Montezuma—"
This war has offered ample proof that the Marines are first-class fighting men. And their famous band is among the prize musical organizations.



"To the Shores of Tripoli"
The famous song of the gallant Marine Corps occupies the attention of these two French horn players. Most folk get a thrill, especially in time of war, when a military band swings bravely down the street. In the center: Capt. William F. Santelman conducts the Marine band. It takes a presidential order to have this band play at any public function.





Ewing Galloway; The Black Star; Wide World

On Parade and at Work With a Military Band
The clarinet section of the Marine Band at the left. At the right the band at Camp Blanding, Fla., helps to get boys up early.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sale (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	341,880
1942 volume to date	76,995,581
1941 volume to date	105,958,620

Stocks Firm; Rail Shares Lead Recovery

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Bullish travellers bought one-way tickets on the rails in today's stock market and steam-road issues, on average, speeded up to new high territory for the year to date.

Buying seeped into airlines and other selected industrials, with activity expanding on the swing. The revival came after a slightly uneven opening. Gains, running to 2 or more points for favorites generally were well maintained near the close although volume dwindled and quotations were reduced here and there by profit cashing.

Wall Streeters still were more or less inflation-minded notwithstanding the wage-price bill passed by the Senate and this, as much as anything else, apparently served as a prop for sentiment. There was little in war developments to disturb speculative or investment contingents. Word that Congress was about to whip the tax bill into shape helped restrain sellers to a moderate degree.

Transfers for the full proceedings were in the neighborhood of 600,000 shares.

Prominent advancers included Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railway preferred which reached best levels since 1937. Among others in the "new high" division for 1942 or longer were Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Gulf Mobile & Ohio preferred, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Pan American Airways and Eastern Air Lines.

Support was given American Airlines, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Southern Railway Common, Great Northern, N. Y. Central and Allied Chemical.

Tilting forward in the Curb were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pennsylvania - Central Airlines, Pennroad, Great Atlantic & Pacific, Aluminum of American and Pantepec. Occasional falterers were Niagara Hudson Power, Glen Alden Coal, Electric Bond & Share and American Gas.

Rail Bonds Active

Railroad issues returned to favor in today's bond market after Wednesday's mild selloff in that group.

Going into the final hour numerous low-priced loans were ahead fractions to around a point and the general corporate list held steady in a narrow range.

Some of the carriers rolled up big volumes. Buyers bid actively for the loans of New York Central, St. Paul, Wabash, Frisco, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & North Western.

Contributing additional gains were Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 5s, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s, Denver & Rio Grande 4s, Great Northern "E" 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4½s and Boston & Maine 5s.

Trading interest was comparatively small in utility and industrial liens with prices steady as a rule. A few South American issues made progress in the foreign division. U. S. Governments were quiet at levels near the previous closings.

Twin State Gas To Omit Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Twin State Gas & Electric Co. announced it would omit the dividend due on its 7 per cent prior lien preferred stock Oct. 1, interrupting an unbroken payment record extending over 23 years.

The company, a subsidiary of New England Public Service operating in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, said the action was necessitated by declining earnings due to higher operating costs and taxes as well as the need for conserving cash for contingencies in light of an existing bank debt.

In the meantime, a letter to stockholders from Albert A. Cree, President, said the company was pushing plans to liquidate by sale and merger of properties with affiliates.

Realization of the program, Mr. Cree said, "is expected to give the 7 per cent prior lien stockholders $110 per share, plus dividends accrued, including this Oct. 1, 1942 dividend. . ."

Wheat Rally Halted By Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—A grain market advance based on Senate passage of anti-inflation legislation which would raise commodity loans granted by the Government to producers was short-lived today and late profit-taking reduced or erased the gains.

Wheat touched highest prices since early summer before the reaction occurred. Late selling was blamed partly on uncertainty as to whether higher loan rates for basic crops were mandatory and whether they will apply to 1942 production.

Druggists Elect Officers

NEW YORK (AP)—George Van Gorder, regional vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, was elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association at the concluding session of the annual convention. Irving L. Lyons of New Orleans, Henry J. Doerr, Jr., of Minneapolis, C. H. Lander of Montreal, O. L. Rafuse of Buffalo, and Ed. A. Loring of Boston were named vice-presidents.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
48¾	35	Acme Stl (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	18¾	Adam-Mil (1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 28
13⅞	10	Addressog (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Co	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 29
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Alleg pr pf	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
22¾	16	AlleLS1.20a	4	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	136	136	136	+2
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Sep 30
15⅞	11⅞	Allied Mil	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Sep 30
6⅛	4	Allied St .40e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	Sep 24
30⅛	22	Allis-C M	8	24¼	24¼	24¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. A. M. Denies Exaggerating Strikes in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—A refutation of the charge by William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, that a recent pamphlet published by the National Association of Manufacturers had "exaggerated the number and importance" of strikes in war industries was made public by the manufacturers' association here today.

Mr. Davis's charge was made in an address before the American Management Association here on Sept. 29.

The N. A. M. in reply, declared that its pamphlet included a compilation of month strike figures issued by the War Labor Board itself.

"It showed an increase in the number of strikes from 27 in January, when labor leaders pledged no strikes for the duration and the War Labor Board was taking over this situation, to 222 strikes in July, the association said. This showed an increase in the number of men involved in strikes from 11,605 in January to 80,722 in July. This latter was an increase of 700 per cent in strikers, as the pamphlet pointed out.

"Mr. Davis asserts this increase is not alarming because it is such a small percentage in 'the relation of man-hours lost to the number of man-hours worked.' Reported in the same paper with Mr. Davis's interpretations of the strike seriousness is a dispatch from South Chicago, Ill., to the effect that 81 workers engaged in a jurisdictional strike for six weeks have delayed for four months completion of a $60,000,000 alloy steel mill which would add 750 tons of capacity to the country's war steel production. Eighty-one workers is an infinitesimal proportion of the country's total labor force but 750 tons of steel capacity held up is not infinitesimal in relation to the war effort.

"Would Mr. Davis argue that the desertion in the face of the enemy of a regiment of troops was unimportant because the proportion of deserters to the total armed forces was infinitesimal?"

The Manufacturers' Association reported that since its pamphlet was issued, the War Labor Board's latest report showed that strikes continued to mount in August and the number of man-hours lost increased from 1,868,912 in July to 2,130,824 in August.

"This brings the total of precious man-hours of labor lost in war industries to 11,176,080 for the eight months of this year," the statement said. "The public will judge whether it likes this growth and whether the war effort has been hindered by the mounting record of strikes."

Bank Notes Rushed To Brazil to Ease Currency Shortage

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The United States Government is rushing a supply of newly engraved Brazilian bank notes here by plane to help overcome the currency shortage, which was one of the reasons for the eight-day holiday decreed Sept. 29.

This was learned as Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa explained that one of the reasons for the bank holiday was the recent heavy increases in money circulation "without corresponding bank deposits"—in other words, hoarding.

At the same time it was disclosed that the currency shortage was due partly to the fact that a large shipment of Brazilian bank notes was lost some months ago when the United States ship Texan was sunk in the Caribbean.

U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, commenting on the bank holiday, said Brazil's financial situation was "extremely satisfactory."

Souza Costa said the Government was planning shortly a complete substitution of the circulation medium "to thus establish a Treasury balance and re-establish an exact value money circulation."

He said the money in circulation rose from 5,872,000 contos on September 30, 1941, to 8,502,000 contos today. (The conto is worth about $50.)

When sufficient new currency is available, the Government will call in all existing notes. Measures presumably will be taken then against Axis nationals who possess an unusual quantity of currency.

Propulsion Machine Production Doubled

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has doubled its production of propulsion equipment in the 10 months since Pearl Harbor, directors were told.

Board Chairman A. W. Robertson reported that deliveries by the steam division in the period totalled $50,536,000, compared with $23,998,000 in the 10 months preceding the Japanese attack.

Mr. Robertson also reported that in the same period the new $26,000,000 merchant marine division was built and put into operation, four months ahead of schedule. The new plant will begin mass production of equipment for ships of the United States Maritime Commission within a few weeks.

Mr. Robertson said Westinghouse plants in 25 cities will produce more than $500,000,000 worth of equipment this year. At present, the plants are turning out a carload of war materials every 11 minutes.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

New York City Bonds

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s 80	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	19	19	19
6 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	16¾	16⅝	16¾
5 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	78	78	78
10 Kreuger&T 5s 59ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Mex 10 4s asd 45	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Panama 3¼s 94A st	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Peru 7s 59	68	68	68
15 Peru 1st 6s 60	13	13	13
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13	12¾	12¾
39 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13	13	13
11 Urug aj 3¾s 4s4⅛s79	12⅝	12⅛	12½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 7,963,000; previous day 9,135,200; week ago 19,070,700; year ago 9,023,700; two years ago 9,274,100; Jan. 1 to date 1,677,249,000; year ago 1,583,415,150; two years ago 1,177,202,300.

Stocks Generally Firm in London

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today. British funds were maintained. Industrials finished firm with home rails holding gains established earlier in the session. Oils were steady, kaffirs dull, coppers higher and rubbers firmer.

Francisco Sugar Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Francisco Sugar Co. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $924,614, equal to $2.64 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $227,315, or 65 cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Mueller Brass Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Mueller Brass Co. reported for the quarter ended Aug. 31 net income of $118,386, equal to 45 cents a common share, against $460,597, or $1.73 a share, in the like quarter of 1941.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6½	7⅛
American Barge Line Co	8½	9⅞
American Hardware Co	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	22¾	25¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	...
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	66¼	...
Appleton Company	29¾	32½
Appleton Company 7 pf	108½	...
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	3⅞
Arlington Mills	39¾	42⅜
Arnold Print Works	5⅝	6⅝
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24⅝	27⅛
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅛	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	...
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	.90	1.40
Brown Co pf	16¼	19
Campbell S Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Central Railway Signal	38¼	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	10⅞	12¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	12¾	14½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19½	21⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22	24½
Draper Corporation	57¾	61¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16¾
Eastern Corporation	3⅜	4⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅝	17½
Exolon Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	37¾	41
Fruit of the Loom	8½	10⅜
General Fire Extinguisher	10⅝	12½
General Machinery	26½	29

	Bid	Asked
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¾	11
Sierra Pacific Power Co	11⅞	13⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	111	...
Tampa Electric Co	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	89½	94½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	11½	13⅛

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly Gas&Electric	22¾	26¾
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	88½	93½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	98½	103½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	80½	...
Conn Light & Power	26¼	29
Cumb County Pwr&Lt 6 pf	114½	119½
Eastern Utilities Asso	15	17
Eastern Util Asso conv	&	1¼
Fall River Gas Works	17½	19½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	25¾	28¾
Green Mountain Power pf	28¾	33¾
Hartford Electric Light	42¼	45¼
Haverhill Electric	17¾	20¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8	9⅝
Holyoke Water Power	13⅝	15½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	23¾	26¾
Lowell Electric Light	25¾	29
Lynn Gas & Electric	58	62
Mass Power & Light pf	7½	9½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21½	23¾
Narragansett Elec pf	52	55¼
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7⅛	9
NE Power Assn 6 pf	19¾	22
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¾	51¾
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	42¾	46¾
NE Public Serv $$7 pf	7⅞	9¾
NE Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	12¼	14¾

	Bid	Asked
National Union (3a)	149½	154½
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	21⅛	22⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	27⅞	29⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.80)	13	14¼
North River (1)	22⅛	23⅝
Nohtreast Insurance	3¼	4
Northern (3a)	77½	81½
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	89¼	93¼
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	38⅜	40⅜
Phoenix (2a)	82⅜	85⅜
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅛	15⅛
Providence-Washington (1)	29⅝	31⅝
Reinsurance Cor (NY) (.075e)	5¼	6¼
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	21⅝	23¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅝	20⅝
St Paul Fire & Marine (8)	252	262
Seaboard Surety (½e)	42½	44½
Security (1.40)	34	36¼
Springfield (4½a)	34¼	36¼
Standard Accident	116½	120½
Travelers (16)	53⅛	57½
U S Fid & G (1a)	400	410
U S Fire (2)	28⅜	29⅞
U S Guar (1.60a)	46⅛	48⅛
Westch'ter (1.20a)	75	76
	29⅝	31⅝

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.84	2.01
Amerex Holding	13.75	15.25
Amerex Business Shares	2.37	2.60
Axe Houghton Fund	9.56	10.28
Bond Inv Tr of America	94.52	99.45
Broad Street Investing	18.40	19.89
Bullock Fund	10.73	11.77
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	23.47	25.24

First Boston Corp	9.375	10.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*American Airlines pr	99½	104½
Liberty Aircraft	4⅜	5½
Piper Aircraft	4⅜	5½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅜	7⅝

War Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87¼	90¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107½	110½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	69¼	71¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	110
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¼	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¼	100
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100	103
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98¾	101¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	87¾	90¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	95¾	98¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	65	68
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	102¾	105¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	110

*Ex-dividend

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cent L&P 7 pf	$1.16	2-3	11- 2	10-15
Do 6 pf	$1	..	11- 2	10-15
Northern Indiana Public Service Co 7 pf	$1.75	..	10-14	10- 8
Do 6 pf	$1.50	..	10-14	10- 8
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	..	10-14	10- 8
Schaffer Strs pf	$1.75	..	10- 3	9-26

Final

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Kansas Util 7 pf		..	10-17	...

Reduced

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Union Bag & P	15c	..	10-16	10-10

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Keystone Cust 2d "B2"	80c	..	10-14	9-30

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Badger P Mills	50	..	10-26	10-15
Cent P & L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	11- 2	10-51
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	11- 2	10-15
Clinton Water Works Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	10-15	10- 1
Cockshutt Plow Co, Ltd	25c	S	12- 1	11- 2
De Vilbiss Co	50c	..	10-15	9-28
Do 7 pf	17½c	Q	10-15	9-28
Detroit-Michigan Stove Co 5 pf	50c	Q	11-16	11- 5
Indian Motorcycle	30c	..	11- 1	10-21
Indianapolis P & L	30c	..	10-15	10-10
Joplin Water Works Co pf	$1.50	Q	10-15	10- 1
Keystone Cust Fd B-2	80c	..	10-15	9-30
Link Belt pf	$1.61½	Q	1- 2	12-15
Luzerne Co Gas & El Corp 5¼ pf	$1.36¼	Q	11- 2	10-15
Neisner Bros Inc 3¾ conv pf	$1.18¾	Q	11- 2	10-15
Northwest Eng Co.	50c	..	11- 2	10-15
Northwestern Title Ins Co (Spokane, Wash)	$2	Q	9-30	9-30
Pacific N Bk (Seattle)	$2	Q	9-30	9-30
Pacific Pub Serv Co. $1.30 pf	32½c	Q	11- 2	10-15
Purolator Prod	15c	..	11- 1	10-20
pf	$1.12	Q	11- 1	10-20
R I Ins Co.	5c	..	10- 1	9-25
Rolland Paper Co Ltd	15c	Q	11-16	11- 6
do pf	$1.50	Q	11- 1	11-16
Royal Typewriter Co Inc	$1	..	10-15	10- 6
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10-15	10- 6
San Diego G & E pf	25c	Q	10-15	9-30
South Pittsburgh Water Co 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	10-15	10- 1
Steel Co of Ga	75c	Q	17- 2	10- 7
do 7 pf	75c	Q	11- 2	10- 7
Westvaco Chlorine Pr Corp $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	11- 2	10-10
Wich Water Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10-15	10- 1

Boston Stocks

Oct. 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	83	82½	82½	83
2.00	Bos Edison	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	61	60⅞	61	60⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7	6¾	7	6¾
..	Bos & Me st pf	1	1	1	1
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	1⅞
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11⅛	11¾	11⅞	12¼
..	Bos & Prov	28½	28½	28½	28¼
..	East Gas & Fuel	¾	¾	¾	¾
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
..	East Mass A	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.00d	Eastern SS	8½	8½	8½	8½
.75b	Loew's Boston	14	14	14	14
3.50d	Mergenthaler	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
.50d	Narr Rac Asso	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	83½	83	83½	83¾
..	Old Colony RR	45c	45c	45c	45c
..	Suburb Elec	75c	75c	75c	95c
1.80d	Torrington	26¾	26¾	26¾	27½
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	60½	60	60	61¼
..	Utah M & T	23c	23c	23c	24c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

A. P. W. Paper Earns $1.29

NEW YORK (AP)—A. P. W. Paper Co. reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net income of $206,974, equal to $1.29 a share on its outstanding common stock, compared with a loss of $56,921 in the preceding fiscal year.

American Cable & Radio

NEW YORK (AP)—American Cable & Radio Corp. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $168,303 after charges, taxes and depletion, compared with $624,137 in the first half of 1941.

Bank Clearings 16.4 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the 23 leading cities in the week ended Wednesday fell only slightly under the record volume in the preceding week and were 16.4 per cent above the total of a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

The aggregate was $7,934,443,000, compared with $6,814,086,000 in the like period of 1941, and only $204,446,000 below the year's top established in the previous week.

Some of the larger outside gains over the 1941 volume were: Seattle, 50.2 per cent, Portland, Ore., 35.3, Denver, 32.2, Omaha, 29.4 and Pittsburgh, 28.

Power Production In August at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported that electric energy produced for public use in August totaled 16,031,777,000 kilowatt hours and broke all previous records. The production was 11.9 per cent over that of August, 1941.

The average daily production in August was 560,552,000 kilowatt hours, a new high and an increase of 3.5 per cent over the average daily production during July. Production by water power in August amounted to 5,295,256,000 kilowatt hours.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.29⅝	1.28⅝	1.28⅞	1.28⅞
Minneapolis	1.22¼	1.21⅜	1.21⅜	1.21½
Kansas City	1.23⅝	1.22¾	1.22¾	1.22⅞
Winnipeg	.91¼	.91⅛	.91¼	.91⅛
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.32⅝	1.31⅝	1.31¾	1.31⅞
Minneapolis	1.26	1.25⅜	1.25⅜	1.25⅜
Kansas City	1.25¾	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.25⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.33¼	1.32½	1.32⅝	1.32½
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.86¼	.85½	.85⅝	.85½
Kansas City	.81⅞	.81⅜	.81⅜	.81⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.90⅝	.90	.90⅛	.90
Kansas City	.86	.85⅝	.85¾	.85⅝
Dec Oats				
Chicago	.52⅜	.51⅞	.51⅞	.52⅜
Minneapolis	.47⅞	.47¼	.47¼	.47¾
Winnipeg	.43¾	.45⅝	.43¾	.45¾
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.73	.71⅝	.71¾	.72½
May	.78⅜	.77¼	.77½	.78¼
July	.80	.79⅛	.79⅛	.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	...	...	...	93.0b	93.0
December	...	...	...	93.0b	93.5
March	...	...	...	94.0b	94.0

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	121.4	121.5	121.4	121.2b	121.0
December	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2b	122.0
March	123.8	...	...	123.5b	123.3
May	...	...	...	124.0b	123.8
July	...	...	...	124.2n	124.0

b—Bid.

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	1.69	1.69	1.68⅛	1.68⅜	1.68⅛
Dec.	1.70¾	1.70¾	1.69¾	1.70⅛	1.69¾
May	1.75	1.75	1.73½	1.73½	1.74⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
Dec.	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
Jan.	....	....	....	12.90	12.90

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	....	....	....	6.44b	6.47
December	....	....	....	6.50b	6.55
March	....	....	....	6.60b	6.60
July	....	....	....	6.63b	6.63

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86
March	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	17.98	18.06	17.96	17.96	17.99
Dec.	18.28	18.41	18.23	18.23	18.30
March	18.51	18.65	18.47	18.47	18.54
May	18.65	18.78	18.60	18.60	18.66
July	18.80	18.90	18.77	18.71n	18.77

Spot 18.62.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	43.75	44.05	43.70	43.95	43.85
*Dec.			43.95b	44.20a	43.80
*Jan.	43.90	44.25	43.90	44.15	44.00
Eggs					
†Oct.	35.90	36.30	35.80	36.25	35.90
†Nov.	36.10	36.40	35.95	36.40	36.10
†Dec.	36.00	36.60	36.00	36.55	36.10
Potatoes					
Nov.	2.90	2.91	2.90	2.91	2.93
Jan.	3.34	3.40	3.34	3.40	3.38
Onions					
Jan.	1.75	1.77	1.72	1.75	1.71

b—Bid. a—Asked. *S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1942, consolidated net income of $1,245,726 after all charges. This compares with $1,737,208 for the like period of 1941. Tax accruals of $2,417,945 were $370,585 more than in the prior period.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
4 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	101	100¾	101
1 Scullin Stl 3s 51	80	80	80
4 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	100⅛	100	100
11 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	60	59⅜	59⅜
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 Stand P&L 6s 57	59¾	59¾	59¾
11 Tex El S 5s 60	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Tex P&L 5s 56	107	106⅞	106⅞
6 Tide Wat P 5s 79A	92¾	92½	92½
2 Twin CRT 5½s52A	83	83	83
4 Unit L&Ry 5½s 53	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	118	118	118
12 Utah P&L 6s2022A	93	92	92⅛
1 West News Un 6s 44st	71½	71½	71½
2 York Rys 5s 47 st	81	81	81
2 Cauca Val 7s 48	15	15	15
5 Parana Braz 7s 58	19½	19½	19½
5 Russian 6½s 1919	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Russ 5½s 1921	1¼	1¼	1¼

Total bond sales today (estimated), $600,000; year ago, $779,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on N.Y. Stock Exchange

2:55 Prices

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Quick Tax Bill Passage Urged in Senate to Slow Inflation

Mortgage Bank Plan Proposed For Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 30—The Federal Government's long-promised mortgage bank plan took shape this week when Treasurer Chifley brought an authorizing bill to the House of Representatives. It is generally conceded to have been drawn up along sound lines and although with the nation concentrating on the war effort the need for additional finance for primary industries currently is relatively small, it is felt desirable to have legislation available to meet the period of readjustment and development after the war.

Mr. Chifley himself indicated he was looking rather to the future than to the immediate present when he declared that rural indebtedness in Australia was about £400,000,000, composed of loans and advances, without allowing for debts on implements and farming supplies generally. This figure, he told the House, showed how impossible it would be for a mortgage bank to raise sufficient funds immediately for any rapid taking over of mortgage debts. The operation of mortgage bank facilities has, therefore, been made subject to proclamation yet to be issued, and subsequent extension would be gradual.

Under Commonwealth Bank

As recommended by the banking commission in 1936, the mortgage bank will be a department of the Commonwealth Bank and will be under the control of the bank board which is responsible for the administration of the Commonwealth Bank. However, it will be kept distinct from the central bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank and strict safeguards have been framed to prevent the assets of the general bank from being used in the business of the mortgage bank except to a limited extent.

The general bank may make advances to the mortgage bank, subject to an amount outstanding at any one time not exceeding a million pounds. The capital of the mortgage bank which is not to exceed four millions may be obtained from (a) the transfer of a million pounds from a special reserve held by the note issue department; (b) one quarter of the annual profits of the general bank department of the Commonwealth Bank—representing about £100,000 annually; and (c) £150,000 annually from profits of the note issue department.

Additional funds are sanctioned by (A) Commonwealth Bank advances subject to the limitation of one million as stated earlier; (B) Commonwealth Savings Bank advances as determined by the board; and (C) loans raised by the Treasurer.

The group to whom the mortgage bank may lend is limited to persons engaged in farming, agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, and grazing operations but there is a special provision enabling the board to extend the field to other forms of primary production it may consider in need of assistance. Loans will be on the first mortgage only and except to the extent that money lent is used to pay off existing loans, the money is usable only in connection with primary production.

Loans will be for periods of from 3 to 35 years, and though not yet specifically provided, it is anticipated that long-term loans will be subject to amortization payments. At first loans will be limited to 60 per cent of the value of the property or £4,000, whichever is less.

Interest Rates

Mr. Chifley does not consider it practicable to fix for all time the interest rates on advances. Consequently rates are being left for the bank to determine. The Government hopes it will be possible for the bank to lend at about 4 per cent, plus suitable amortization payments where applicable. This rate is appreciably lower than current charges for private accommodation, and it is anticipated it will set a new standard for long-term loans which other banking institutions will follow either voluntarily or by force of circumstances.

It is assumed that the actual opening up of a mortgage bank will be largely dependent on the progress of the war. Mr. Chifley gave an indication of this when he declared, "Operations of a mortgage bank will presently be severely restricted compared with the contribution it could have made had it been established when it was first recommended in 1936. Presently the whole financial policy of the Government will be directed toward limiting new investment in avenues other than those which contribute to our war program. We believe, however, that the mortgage bank can prove a powerful instrument in postwar reconstruction."

With those statements there is general agreement here.

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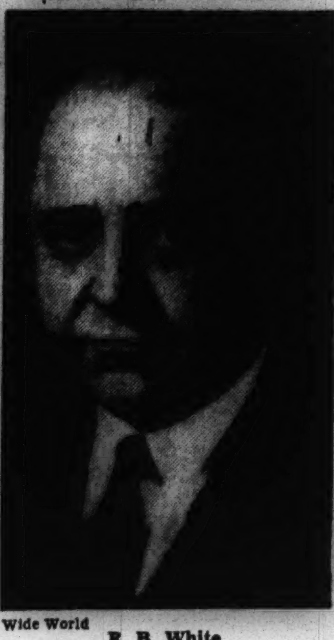
Railroad Director



Wide World

R. B. White

Elected a director and chairman of the board of the Reading Company, succeeding the late Daniel Willard. Mr. White is President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Farmers Involuntary Profiteers, Declares University Professor

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Political pressure and "basic influences of Governmental origin" are clogging the war effort and making wheat farmers involuntary profiteers, Dr. Joseph S. Davis, director of Stanford University Food Research Institute, said.

He said circumstances were making toward an increase in wheat prices despite the existence of colossal supplies of this grain in North America.

Dr. Davis reported the wheat supplies on this continent for the year ending June 30, 1943, were more than 50 per cent larger than in the depression years of superabundance.

The 1943 carryovers in North America, he added, may aggregate 1,500 million bushels, "which is more than the United States and Canada ever produced in any year prior to 1942."

"Political insistence on at least parity returns to farmers, regardless of the volume produce, costs per bushel, the Treasury burden or the cost of living is making involuntary profiteers of wheat growers," Dr. Davis said.

Dr. Davis predicted that total utilization of wheat in the United States in the 1942-43 year, including any that may be taken for conversion into alcohol, will fall short of the record 753 million bushels used in 1931-32. This, he said, may leave in the United States alone a carryover of 830,000,000 bushels.

He said the obvious needs were the fullest utilization of the wheat at prices relatively low compared with other less plentiful goods, removal of the stimuli to excessive production and a reduction of the acerage sown to wheat.

Coal Dealers May Be Allowed to Pass On Increased Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dealers whose costs for individual kinds and sizes of coal and other solid fuels have risen recently may, within certain limitations, pass on the increases under a regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The OPA said the regulation would provide relief for wholesale and retail dealers caught in a squeeze between costs and fixed ceilings on resale prices. They said, however:

1. The price adjustment permitted will have little effect on prices to consumers generally since the items affected are mostly commercial sizes of fuel.
2. Adjustment are not allowed on solid fuels generally, and a dealer handling a dozen or more kinds and sizes will be permitted to adjust prices of only the kinds and sizes affected by increases in the price he pays for that particular fuel.
3. No adjustments will be necessary on many kinds and sizes used by individual consumers because the dealers' costs of such fuels have not increased.
4. In cases where some slight price adjustments on particular kinds and sizes are allowed, the increases often will result in continued flow of supplies which otherwise might be cut off.

Brazilian Interest Payment On Bonds Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The City of Rio de Janeiro, Federal District of the United States of Brazil, has remitted to its special agents funds for the payment of interest for the six months ended Oct. 1, 1940, on its five-year 6 per cent external secured gold bonds due April 1, 1933, at the rate of $4.1925 per $1,000 bond, or 13.975 per cent of the dollar amount of such interest.

Cash payment at this rate, to be in full payment of the interest due Oct. 1, 1940, is now being made upon presentation of the bonds at the offices of the special agents, White, Weld & Co., 40 Wall Street, or Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street.

Urges Tax Bill Passage Prior To Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Calling for speed and more speed in the race against inflation, Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee today urged final passage of the new tax bill before the November elections.

The revised text, now in the hands of the printers, will receive a final inspection by the committee tomorrow. Senator George said it would be called up for action in the Senate Monday, or Tuesday at the latest. He foresaw only two or three days of debate, and said he hoped to have it in the hands of a joint Senate-House conference committee the week of Oct. 12.

Sees Compulsory Savings

The tall Georgian saw the elections as an aid rather than a deterrent to quick Congressional approval. He pointed out that virtually all House members and a third of the Senators were up for re-election and would welcome a chance to go home a week or so ahead of the balloting.

The tax bill is the second volley of a three barrel broadside against the menace of what President Roosevelt has termed a "vicious spiral of inflation." The first was fired yesterday, when the Senate passed the Administration's bill aimed at stabilizing wages and prices.

Senator George warned that Congress and the country must prepare for yet another anti-inflationary move—compulsory savings at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 a month.

The finance chairman estimated roundly that the new tax bill would bring in an additional $8,000,000,000 over a full year's operation, raising the total of Federal revenue to some $25,000,000,000.

Some Inflation Inevitable

He foresaw a certain amount of inflation as inevitable, even though compulsory savings are coupled with the heaviest tax load in the nation's history. This he said was likely because of the phenomenal rise in purchasing power occasioned by the wartime industrial spurt, and because of rapidly dwindling stocks of consumer goods.

He pointed out the the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, by renegotiating contracts for war goods, may trim armament makers' profits to such an extent that the yield from the excess profits levy could drop precipitously. While asserting that the end result was desirable, Senator George added it was another complicating factor in trying to compute the national income in advance.

He said that lack of raw materials needed in the war effort was apt to reduce the manufacture of civilian goods by 50 or 60 per cent next year, with a consequent decline in taxes paid by companies which manufacture for the consumers' market.

Senator George said the whole battle against inflation must have as its first objective the damming up of a surging flood of new consumer purchasing power.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Representative Allen Treadway (R) of Massachusetts said today he was opposed to delaying final action on the tax bill until after the fall elections.

Commenting on "rumors that final action would not be taken on the measure until after November 3," Mr. Treadway said in a statement:

"As ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, I want to say that I am definitely opposed to any such delay.

"This bill was initiated on March 3, and no matter how important nor intricate its provisions, ample time has elapsed for its thorough consideration. . . .

"I shall use my utmost influence to send the tax bill to conference immediately it passes the Senate and have the conferees report back to their respective houses as expeditiously as possible."

Westinghouse Urges Loading Motors

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company urges that electric motors be "loaded to the limit" to get more war production out of them and save as much as 40 per cent of the copper, steel and aluminum used in their manufacture.

The company explained that in peacetime, larger motors than actually required are ordered for most industrial uses to take care of unexpectedly heavy loads and assure long life with low maintenance cost.

As an example of savings, 63 pounds of materials can be saved by using a motor rated at five horsepower for a 6¼ horsepower load. Ordinarily a 7½-horsepower motor would be applied to such a job.

The company made the suggestion at the instance of the War Production Board.

Mass Output of Gliders Planned

NEW YORK—To provide plywood planes and gliders on a mass-production basis for the United States Navy, by making use of the facilities of a group of furniture manufacturers under the guidance of experienced aircraft executives, American Aviation Corporation has been organized and is constructing a large specially designed assembly plant at Jamestown, N. Y., it is announced by R. N. Webster, president and chairman of the board of the corporation. It is expected the plant will be completed about the first of the year.

17,000,000 Tons of Scrap Expected From U. S. Homes

NEW YORK (AP)—The Office of War Information has announced that the need to collect metal scrap would be emphasized in one reel film, "Salvage," to be released free to motion picture theaters nationally Oct. 8.

The OWI film unit produced the picture which features a commentary by War Production Board chief Donald M. Nelson urging everyone to get into the scrap drive actively.

By Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—That rusting piece of metal around your house is better than virgin iron of the steel mills for manufacturing armaments and virtually all other steel products.

The reason—less of the old metal is lost in processing and the time of manufacture is shortened. The scrap contains less carbon, manganese, phosphorus, sulphur and silicon which must be processed out in making steel.

Iron and all its alloys, once they are processed into steel, retain their qualities practically forever. Only rust and abrasion destroy them, and whatever is left is always good.

Great Scrap Drive On

That is why the great scrap drive is on. That is why your old shovel is better fighting material than the mills can make, without spending some extra time. Two weeks after you turn in the shovel, it can be four hand grenades.

Absolutely no piece of scrap is too small; none too large. So long as it is metal, it is useful. Possibly you never knew that your shiny new autos of past years were largely, and sometimes wholly, made of steel that had been in use previously and then broken up for scrap.

More than half of America's great steel production has come from scrap for many years. Our steel today is about half scrap. And it will have to continue so.

Scrap isn't merely a shortage. It is a new industrial problem. The only available mines are you and you and you, housewife, farmer and factory-owner. For each of you possesses, or is served by nine tons of steel. That is the per capita amount in use in the United States.

It figures out that the commander in chief has to rely on you for about 17,000,000 tons between now and Jan. 1.

This year's expected tonnage of steel is expected to be about 85,000,000 tons. Of this about 46,750,000 tons will be made from scrap.

The industry itself, however, contributes 60 per cent of the scrap. For instance about 30 per cent of every ingot is scrap which goes back into the furnace.

If you do better than the 17,000,000 tons, you will be directly speeding the steel production toward the military goal. You will have to do a little better to maintain even the average, because industry now is not able to furnish all the 60 per cent of scrap. Some of it goes abroad in lend-lease shipments.

Junkman in Key Position

And so that vague personality you have known all your lives merely as the junkman, now suddenly becomes one of the most vital production soldiers.

This is how it works. Your shovel, and Mr. Morgan's locomotive, go to scrap yard. There are 6,500 of these scrap yards in the United States. There are 5,000 to 6,000 one-man operations in addition. And on top of that about 50,000 men who have been called merely peddlers. And then about 200,000 more who are the scrap yard workers, and it's a hard, skilled business.

This unknown army is waiting. Steel mills which normally have six weeks' scrap on hand now have only two weeks. Don't be fooled by the apparent size of the auto graveyards. On Feb. 1, last there were 1,500,000 cars in those graveyards—today just about 400,000.

And the auto graveyards situation is somewhat of a pity because the cars contain some 125 different special steels. They have furnished most of the steel to make airplane engines and the vital parts of the tanks, planes and guns.

Your shovel, and everybody's contribution, goes, usually in a gondola car, to one end of a scrap yard. Huge swinging magnets lift out the metal and pile it one, two stories high.

Experts sort and divide it into three classes. One is No. 1 heavy melting scrap. Acetylene torches and shears cut this class into pieces no more than five feet long, not more than 18 inches wide, and at least one-quarter inch thick stuff. No chromium, nickel, vanadium or tungsten are included in this pile.

Use 90 P. C. Scrap

The second class is small, light pieces, not over three feet long nor more than 15 inches wide. Some of these go into electric furnaces to make the very high quality steels, such as for plane engines. Electric furnaces require from 90 per cent scrap upward, sometimes using scrap only.

Third is the baled scrap—smaller stuff, compressed by hydraulic machines into cubic bundles, 20 inches on a side, and averaging about 350 pounds each.

There is one lucky break. If the deliberate purpose of the scrap men had been to mine the American household, the location of the yards could not have been better chosen. The scrap mines are distributed according to density of population, mute testimony that for making steel the people themselves are one of the great mine sources.

The size of the job which has bloomed since Pearl Harbor dwarfs the scrap sent to Japan, one of the now bitter regrets. Over the 10 years up to 1940, Japan took 11,600,000 tons of scrap. About two thirds of what you, the American citizen, is asked to produce this year.

There is some reason to believe that at least until recently Japan had most of that scrap, holding it as a stock pile for war. Japan's rated annual steel-making capacity has been 7,200,000 tons. Italy's was 3,000,000, Germany's 24,700,000. A total of 34,900,000.

The Axis nations probably have raised these figures. Also they have a lot of occupied or dominated steel sources, raising the grand total to around 61,000,000 tons, estimated, annually.

American capacity soon will be 90,000,000 tons, England's rating has been 20,000,000 and Russia's 21,800,000. That more than doubles the Axis resources. Even so, your shovel, and your personal contributions as American citizens, make about 13 per cent now.

Canadian Risk Rates Reduced

MONTREAL (CP)—Prompted by disclosure of increasing success against U-boats, reductions were announced in war risk insurance rates for vessels plying trade routes in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Indian Oceans.

Foremost on new schedules announced by Canadian and United States underwriters were routes between the United States and the West Indies, east coast of Central America and Mexico, and the north coast of South America, the actual reduction in rates being almost uniformly $2.50 per $100 of cargo value.

In both the American and Canadian schedules the West Indian rates are down from $15 per $100 of cargo value to $12. In addition, the American schedule specifies a special Gulf of Mexico rate of $7.50 per $100 instead of $10.

Shipments between the United States and Brazil and Argentina will have a reduced premium of $17.50, down from $20.

Other changes follow:

Africa, excluding via Mediterranean, Tangier and all Red Sea, Gulf and Suez and Gulf of Aden ports, reduced to $17.50 from $20; Egyptian-Mediterranean ports via the Cape, reduced to $22.50 from $25; Port Said or Suez via the Cape, reduced to $20 from $22.50.

India, east of Cape Comorin but not east of Calcutta, via the Cape, reduced to $22.50 from $25; Ceylon, via Cape, reduced to $17.50 from $20.

The rates were made public by the Canadian War Risk Committee, representing private shipping companies here.

Railroad Revenue Increases Sharply

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that operating revenues of class 1 railroads in August totaled $683,806,778, compared with $493,674,008 in August last year.

Operating expenses were $399,292,303, compared with $313,843,279 a year ago.

This brought net income of class 1 railroads, after interest and rentals, to a total of $466,900,000 for the first eight months of the year. In the similar period last year, net income was $298,968,517.

More Firms Change Legal Headquarters

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP)—Eight additional corporations have picked up their shingles and moved legal headquarters to this rural county seat to save money on taxes.

That makes 18 large firms seeking lower intangible personal property taxes which have located themselves at 117 Main Street in a tiny wooden frame building where Attorney George H. Large, former Hunterdon County judge, has his offices.

Mr. Large announced the eight names last night: American Snuff Company, the Alpha Portland Cement Company, the Anchor Post Fence Company, the International Salt Company, the National Enameling & Stamping Company, the National Power & Light Company, the Raymond Concrete Pile Company and the Standard Screw Company. They moved from Jersey City.

First of the huge concerns to set up corporate offices in this community of 2,600 population was the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), mammoth holding company for the Standard Oil family.

October Quota of New Adult Bicycles Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has set the nation's October quota of new adult bicycles at 88,000, a cut of 2,000 under September.

An additional reserve of 26,400, to meet unforeseen demands, was fixed, compared with a September reserve of 30,000.

Beatrice Creamery Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Beatrice Creamery Co. reported for the quarter ended Aug. 31 net profit of $539,437 after charges and $1,380,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes.

Small Business Seen Confused By Regulations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, told a special Senate committee today that the chief grievance of the small businessman was "the mode of application of Government policies requiring sacrifice rather than the implied sacrifice itself."

In testimony prepared for the committee which is seeking to prevent failure of thousands of small firms unable to convert to war production, Mr. Davis pictured the small manufacturer, retailer and other businessmen as "bewildered by the complexity and apparent contradictions" of price-fixing, rationing and other wartime regulations.

This attitude, he observed, "parallels the general public's disposition toward certain aspects of the Government's information policy."

Many Retailers Hit

The OWI chief's report which he said was based on information from business experts in federal agencies and from hundreds of interviews, showed that "by and large" most small businessmen in war production areas are sharing "a boom" while in areas where the war exodus is marked "there is a serious loss of retail patronage and of employees which most retailers are too weak to stand for a protracted period."

"A further decrease," he said, "may reasonably be expected in the forthcoming year as more small retailers are affected by shortages."

Mr. Davis asserted that most small businessmen appeared to be exerting considerable effort to conform with government regulations "as far as they are able to comprehend them," and added:

"There emerges from the confusion, however, the prevailing opinion that price-fixing is a good thing, not only for the customer but for them. Had it not been for price fixing regulations, they frequently state, there would have been a runaway market which would have ruined many small retail businesses."

Small wholesalers, brokers and service establishment operators, he said, generally have "the same eagerness to co-operate, the same misunderstanding of the rules and the same unwillingness to believe so many rules necessary," as the small manufacturers and retailers.

Critical of Methods

Many, Mr. Davis asserted, are unequal to the bookkeeping required by the regulations because of "sheer lack of ability and experience."

"They seem ready to make their share of sacrifices," he said, "but are critical of the Government methods involved in the imposition upon them of those sacrifices."

George J. Seedman, President of the American Business Congress, asked approval of a bill creating a federal business adjustment commission of five members with a capital of $500,000,000 to issue loans and loan guarantees for continuance of small businesses where desirable for conversion of others to war or essential civilian production to preserve manufacturing businesses in a shutdown state for the duration and for orderly liquidation "where no alternative is practicable."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Smaller War Plants Corporation said in a statement of policy that its primary objective in making loans to small manufacturers from its $150,000,000 fund would be to hasten victory in the war and it therefore would not "insist on gilt-edge security."

Rail Rate Inquiry Getting Under Way

CHICAGO (AP)—The Federal Government has begun a grand jury investigation of passenger and freight rates charged by railroads, bus, truck and steamship lines in an effort to determine whether the anti-trust laws were being violated.

A hand truck, laden with records, was wheeled into the jury chamber as the jurors prepared to hear the first of eight witnesses summoned to appear.

The inquiry is being directed by James C. Cramond, Lewis J. Whiteman, and Thomas H. Daly, assistants to the attorney general, and Daniel B. Britt, in charge of the Chicago office of the Department of Justice anti-trust division.

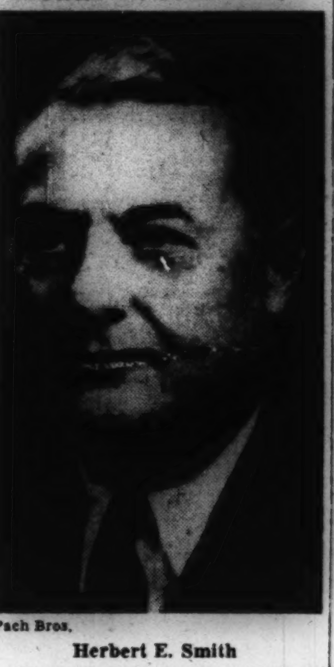
Witnesses summoned for today's session were Rudolph G. Raasch, representing the Illinois Freight Association; Joseph A. Behrle, the Alton Railroad; Mils A. Smith, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; John H. Kuntz, Baltimore & Ohio; Benjamin F. Parsons, Chicago Great Western; Clarence A. Pfister, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad; Lawrence Chaffee, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Walter M. Provine, Chicago, Illinois & Midland.

OPA Orders More Coal Crushed; Ceiling Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration authorized mine operators, under certain conditions, to crush double lump, screen and run of the mine coal and sell it at the maximum price for run of the mine.

The order will speed production of the crushed coal urgently needed by the Army and in war production plants, and avert production bottlenecks in many soft coal mines, OPA said.

Heads U. S. Rubber



Pach Bros.

Herbert E. Smith

Elected President of United States Rubber Co. Mr. Smith has also been elected chairman of the executive committee and a member of the finance committee. He started with the company 29 years ago.

Italian Public Debt Interest Is 39 P. C. of Receipts

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Interest charges of the Italian public debt have been mounting to such heights that for the financial year 1942-43 they total 39 per cent of the year's receipts.

Ilsole, Italian financial journal, said Italy's public debt so far as capital was concerned was one of the smallest among warring nations, but interest charges were costlier.

Despite the liquidity of money and the measures which the Italian Government has taken to halt purchases of real estate and other property, Italy can't be forced to pay a higher rate of interest for war loans.

For the financial period 1942-43 expenditures for public debt reached 13,930,000,000 lire ($732,718,000, translated in terms of last available foreign exchange rates), compared with 10,076,000,000 ($529,997,600) in the preceding year and 8,796,000,000 ($462,669,600) in 1940-41.

Total respective receipts in those years were $35,425,000,000 lire ($1,863,355,000), 31,082,000,000 ($1,634,913,000) and 34,234,000,000 ($1,800,708,400), or 39 per cent, 32 per cent, and 25 per cent of receipts.

This progressive increase of expense in the public debt might force the Government to cut the interest rate from 5 to 4 per cent on the fourth war loan bonds.

The Italian Government conducts the sale of bonds on a huge lottery basis, paying millions of lire as prizes to holders of the winning bond numbers.

Institute Warned Synthetics Threaten Steel's Supremacy

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 1 (AP)—Steel has long been the backbone of American construction but synthetic materials, being developed to satisfy war needs, threaten to dominate the industry after the war, the American Institute of Steel Construction was told today.

V. G. Iden, secretary of the institute, predicted that aggressive salesmanship would be necessary to resll the idea of steel construction because of public enthusiasm for synthetics.

"The use of synthetic materials has challenged the inventive genius of engineers and encouraged experimentation that may make it difficult to win back the market naturally ours," he told the institute's convention.

U. S. War Cost In Year About $140 Billions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—An unofficial recapitulation of war appropriations since Pearl Harbor showed that the total will reach approximately $140,000,000,000 before the end of the first year.

A new deficiency bill, amounting to nearly $7,000,000,000 and carrying more than $5,500,000,000 for the Navy alone, will emerge from the House Appropriations Committee within a few days to be added to about $133,000,000,000 previously approved.

Staggering Allotments

The staggering allotments—with others even larger in 1943 deemed a certainty in congressional circles—already represent an amount four times the size of this nation's bill for World War I.

Congressional anticipation of even greater demands next year gained additional substance from war production chief Donald Nelson's announcement Tuesday that the value of this nation's munitions output in August alone reached $4,700,000,000.

And Mr. Nelson emphasized that the output was below the WPB's first-of-the-month forecast, that the accomplishment was "not one that we can brag about"—in itself, a broad indication that the spending rate for shot and shell would accelerate in coming months.

(Appropriations voted by Congress do not represent actual expenditures, but constitute authority for administrative officials to commit the Government for definite purposes. Thus, an appropriation for a ship construction program might not actually be spent until next year or 1944).

Of the approximately $113,000,000,000 already voted, about $96,000,000,000 was earmarked for the War Department to finance, feed and equip an army which selective service director Lewis B. Hershey has said will reach a strength of more than 4,000,000 men by the end of this year.

Huge Navy Costs

Nearly $26,000,000,000 has been allocated to the Navy Department to pay for the greatest fleet in all history, and to give that fleet unmatched aerial power by concentrating the building program on plane carriers.

To aid the Allies, Congress set apart $5,425,000,000 for the lend lease program, and nearly $4,000,000,000 more to pay the costs of building and operating merchant ships constructed under Maritime Commission supervision.

Billions more have been appropriated for such war costs as training civilian pilots, developing airfields, war housing, and training workers in the skill required to produce the material of war.

General Classified

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED cultured woman wishes position in the South as companion to lady or elderly person; references exchanged. Mrs. Mabel H. Williams, 1015 E. 9th St., Anniston, Ala.

Local Classified

HOUSES FOR SALE

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—Brick Colonial, 8-room, 3 baths, open screened porch; original price $28,500; sacrifice $15,500. Write Box L-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

MODERN COLONIAL COUNTRY HOME in Bedford, Mass, 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, double garage, 6 acres; $90. RALPH H. ROWSE, 321 Old Billerica Road.

HOMES TO SHARE

3 ADULTS want to find furn. home, Brookline or 10-cent zone; need parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen privileges; references exchanged. Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 67th Street, 1 West (Hotel des Artistes)—Just around the corner from Second Church of Christ, Scientist; studios and apartments, unfurnished or furnished; COAL HEAT; rent from $100 to $300 per month; swimming pool, restaurant, beauty parlor; valet and maid service; walking distance from shopping center. Phone Endicott 2-6700.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Furnished room; privileges; business woman's comfortable home. MA. 6-8076 after 6:30 p. m.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 8474 169 St.—One large, one small room, residential section; two blocks from subway. Rep. 9-4792.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Bright, attractive single, in immaculate apartment; kitchen privileges, elevator. Tel. evenings TRafalgar 4-4775.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th (Apt. 4-E)—Enjoy a warm, comfortable room in a smart location; single, double. CO. 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

N. Y. C., 251 West 87th St. (Apt. 72)—Outside, single room, running water; also double room, all newly decorated, nicely furnished.

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BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN; all-year, resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore; 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Beautician—expert in permanent and finger waving; salary and commission. 317 North Charles Street.

CAPABLE general maid, good cook; 3 adults; live in; refs. Call Columbia 2904 after 4 o'clock. Dorchester, Mass.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Gen. houseworker, 3 adults, 2 school children; sleep in. FL 3-3013 or Box X-44, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

GENERAL downstairs girl, $16 a week; live in; nice surroundings; Newton, Mass. Call Las 1448.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L 10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So Main St.

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Roman Stripe Ray-grain Hose, chiffon and semi-service, $1 and $1.15
Regular rayon service $1
Fine lisle hose $1.25
NEW FALL SHADES
J. I. MALLETTE
35 Washington Street, South Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

Wintry Days Ahead
suggest a fur-trimmed hat BY SABEL, made of your furs, or ours, to match your coat.
We reblock and restyle your own hats.
LAU-RIS SHOP
24 WALL STREET NORWALK

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name..........
Street..........
City.......... State..........

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
TEL. 3-6844

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
103 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

The KINGSBURY Shop
•
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
•
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2130
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Store of Good Values"
In spite of present conditions we have wonderful special values from time to time. Ask to see what we are specially featuring when you come in to shop.

Let us help you with the Fall cleaning of dresses, coats and suits. "Zoric" cleaning is satisfactory.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Silver Deposit Glassware
for October Brides
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

LOVELY LINGERIE
on our
Fashion Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
WATERBURY AND TORRINGTON
Top Coat Time—Regular and Reversible
For Little Boys ...... 5.98 to 12.95
For Young Men ...... 12.95 to 19.95
For Men ...... 25.00 to 42.50
in Covert Cloth, Camel Hair, Gabardine, Tweed

New Fall Millinery
and all were designed to look well with dresses or suits, 5.00 up.
Sugenheimers
24 BANK STREET

Girls' Warm Coats
Here are those smart, practical coats mothers love—some with ski pants and leggings to match—sizes 3 to 16—$5.98 to $22.50.
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
MEN'S WEAR
Hats of All Fur Felt
$5.00 to $7.50

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

SPORTSWEAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
. . . COATS, DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES . . .
WITH LONG TERM INBRED QUALITY.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.
Specialist in Infants' and Children's Wear
For Twenty-five Years
Quality and Style at the Right Price

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7086. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINE SHOES!
McLean's busy street floor shoe department sells Red Cross Shoes, Dorothy Dodds, Collegebred, DeLiso Debs and Matrix Shoes for women—and Simplex Flexies for girls and boys. Every fitting is verified by X-ray.
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Beautiful New Winter Footwear
for Women
by
I. Miller Footsaver
Carlisle Dr. Locke
Vitality Health Spot
"A shoe for every occasion
A fit for every foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

QUALITY SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
NORTHRUP'S
327 Main Street
Johnson City

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Buy Bedding Now!
At present we have an ample supply of Inner Spring Mattresses, Springs and Studio Couches.
THE FAIR STORE

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

V . . . — SPA
82 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton
Johnson City
Endicott

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

SPENCER SERVICE
YOUR SPENCER GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED FOR YOU!
—and only in that way are you sure that your entire figure is getting the proper support. Yours for Comfort! Appearance!
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
1 Kingsbridge Plaza MO. 8-0594

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Lanzier
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 2545 WA 4080

CORTLAND

MAXSON & STARIN
blue coal
the answer to your fuel problem.
In Cortland: 43 E. Court St.
In Homer: Grove Street
Phone Homer or Cortland 80

NEW YORK

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
S. S. Pierce Co.
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
226-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1371

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Beatrice Fink Hats A Large Collection of VERY SMART HATS
Moderately Priced
493 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 6730

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
Tel. Franklin 1880
Individual Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
1032 BROADWAY

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Betty's Beauty Shoppe
42-29 Lawrence Street FL. 9-9393
Is Happy to Announce a Reduction in Price on All Permanent Waves During the Month of October.

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232d St. Bayside 9-6430

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

PAUL'S
Restaurant—on the Waterfront
(Formerly Mark's)
SPECIAL WEEKDAY LUNCHEON 65¢
Famous for Sea Food, Steaks, Chops, Chicken, Duck Dinners
Foot of Woodcleft Ave., Freeport Tel. Freeport 20

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

We Have the
HALLMARK CARDS
For Soldiers, Sailors and Marines
As Featured on Radio Show
"MEET YOUR NAVY"

Keep 'Em Happy With Mail!
BRAITHWAITE
COMMERCIAL STATIONER
10 Church St. Tel. Freeport 2458

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

THE FASHION SHOP
Week-End Specials
Camel Hair Coats $19.98
Tweed Coats—100% Wool $19.98
Suits—100% Wool $16.98
67 South Main Street, Freeport, L. I.

GLOVERSVILLE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main Street 2090

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Smart Fall Shoes
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT
Shoes for Women
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

FASHION-FAVORED FOUNDATIONS
for a Trim Waist Line
ARGERSINGER'S
Where Fitting Makes a Difference

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Nassau Bootery
Back to School
With Good Wearing Shoes
Complete Stocks
Rubbers—Tennis—Sport Shoes
Great Neck 2122 64 Middle Neck Road

Millincourt
CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
86 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1862-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
73 Main Street Hempstead 4510

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

It's a Bargain Basement Feature
Famous Esmond Blanket, Slumber Rest, 3.95. If perfect would be 6.95. 72x84 double blankets. 33⅓% wool, 20% rayon, and 46⅔% cotton. Rayon satin bound.
EMPIRE SPORTSWEAR
275 FULTON AVENUE

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
It's
ALBERT'S
FOR
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Enna Jetticks
$5 to $6.50
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
269 FULTON AVENUE

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Rothschild's
for
Gifts for Service Men
If you want to send gifts to men in the armed forces—do so now! Select yours now—from our complete gift assortments.

Buy
Borden's **HEMO**
at **ATWATER'S**
Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

HAvemeyer 9-9079
Full Line of Exclusive Chocolates
MEYER'S RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
Tasty Toasted Sandwiches
82-03 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3290 80-28 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

MEN'S WEAR **KRAUS** INC. CLOTHING
Better Men's Wear
NOW SHOWING
Excellent assortment of Warm Jackets, Leather, Wool, Gabardine.
2874 DELAWARE AVE. OPEN EVENINGS

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

Accessory Shop
Girdles, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
MATCH MATES
Wool Jackets and Skirts
SPORTSWEAR
1931 Palmer Avenue

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
COVERS MOST WALL-PAPER WITH 1 COAT!
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Ave.

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

For Better Cleaning
Call Lynbrook 1414
MERRICK ROAD CLEANERS and DYERS CO.
347 Merrick Road Lynbrook

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

MANHASSET

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-8434 87 So. 6th Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-8319 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-3834, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

THE **LANGDON** SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Latest and Best in Wearables for Women and Misses, Economically Priced at
STERN'S
81 Water Street Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Assortment of Children's Apparel for Fall and Winter
510 MAIN STREET

Your Clothes Are Vital Resources—Conserve with
LEVIN'S
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
500 North Avenue N. R. 2-3609

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
338 North Avenue

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Fashions
—SPORTSWEAR—
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

Learn to Play the Piano
Classical or Popular
Children and Adults
Beginners and Advanced
Simplified, Unusual and Enjoyable
METHOD OF KEYBOARD HARMONY
NATHANIEL BAUM
166 Mount Joy Place, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 2-2701

Wolfe-Dahms
Millinery
(Formerly with Bonwit-Teller)
Suite 5—Two Hamilton Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9.30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5408 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — *Weissglass* — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 558

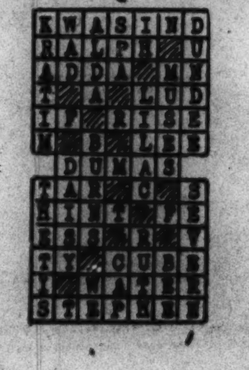
PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort.
123 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

'blue coal'
HI HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Dorothy Dale
LAUNDERER and CLEANER
to The Woman Who Cares
We call and deliver or give 15% discount for cash and carry service.
290 WOLFS LANE 1 BOULEVARD WEST
Entrance on Third Street corner of Wolf's Lane
Phone Pel. 8-3120

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

TOPCOATS FOR FALL
Knit-Tex, 37.60
(Clipper)
Clipper-Craft, 28.50 and 32.50
I. GOLDBERG. SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

PRACTICAL GIFTS
for Men in the Service
Christmas packages for boys overseas must be mailed before Oct. 31.
KAPLAN'S DEPT. STORE
36-40 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Plan to Attend
LUCKEY'S HARVEST SALE
October 2nd to 10th
Hundreds of sale items throughout the store that you may never be able to buy again. If you cannot come, phone Lucy Luckey, 2500, and she will take care of your shopping for you.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

OCTOBER WEDDINGS are, we hear, second only to June's, in number. But our Wedding Flowers are second to none!
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

44 - To BOSTON
55 To N.Y. PARKWAY
—AT—
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
Junc. Routes 44 and 55

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W *Self Service*
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Whipped Cream
Cakes—Pies—Pastries
as you like them
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street, Near Market

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

QUEENS VILLAGE

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTORY-TO-YOU
mirrors
Largest Selection on Long Island
Latest Styles — All Sizes
"Our Prices Are Lowest"
Custom Built Fireplace Mirrors
KARGMAN'S
104-21 Jamaica Avenue CL. 3-1600

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-6032

FUR SALE
Our small overhead enables us to give you quality merchandise at lower prices.
Cohen's Fur Shop
Jamaica Ave., cor. 104th Street

FRERS' CONFECTIONERY
Delicious Candy
Home Made Ice Cream
Sandwiches at All Times
107-02 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9225

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

Headquarters for
Treadeasy Shoes
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-3254

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330 4331 and 4332

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
Jamaica Ave., Corner 110th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

VIRGINIA 7-5700
SCHIAVELLI'S BEAUTY SALON
"Long Have We Waved"
Permanent Waves as Low as $5.00
80-25 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-9475

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

SEE J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Main 5580

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS - FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

COAL,
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2540

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE

Save Tires, Gas, and Time
SHOP AT
MEAD'S
POPHAM ROAD

Beaux Arts Beauty Salon
Russell
Formerly of Antoine de Paris, Saks 5th Ave.
Permanents of Prominence
Fifth Ave. Styles
61 GARTH ROAD SCARSDALE 807

FRANZ SIGEL
Insurance
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 5858

SCHENECTADY

Our Fall collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
335 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women ... $6.95 and up
For Men ..... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

MYERS CHILDREN'S SHOP
Fall and Winter Togs
for Girls and Boys
SIZES 1 to 18
313 STATE STREET, SCHENECTADY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Fashionable
Coats—Suits
by
Madam Lorraine
Exclusively at
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
259 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes
and Dobbs Hats

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes
and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MISSOURI 7-3158
Bertha's Beauty
Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Beauty Culture in All Its
Branches
113-37 FARMERS AVE., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

HAVE LUNCHEON
or DINNER in
DRUMLINS
DINING ROOM or CAFETERIA

THE SYRACUSE
TRUST COMPANY
344 S Warren St.-509 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
At a Saving with
DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
GUY BASILE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar
Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0122
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

October Sale of
HOUSEWARES
Welcome savings on things we need to keep up the homes we're fighting for. Many pre-priority specials available for the last time!
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good
Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Why Waste Gasoline?
Let us check your motor
Pennzoil—Nu-Blue Sunoco
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2887 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special Sable Blended
Northern Muskrat, $179
Plus 10% Federal Tax
Repairing and Restyling
Projanskys
146 E. Post Road W. P. 1129

- Hardware
- Paints and Varnishes
- Housewares
- Lighting Fixtures
- Linoleums
- Wallpaper, etc.,

at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave. near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84. Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

All Your Musical Needs
Can Be Met at
HUNTS
LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 583
Open Evenings

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

WHITE PLAINS 3736
GEORGEOU & KEROS
212 EAST POST ROAD,
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
Furriers

YONKERS

HEADQUARTERS IN YONKERS FOR
RED CROSS SHOES
Smartly Styled in the Newest Materials
All Sizes One Price $6.95
18 MAIN STREET TEL. YON. 3-2164

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1 MANOR HOUSE SQUARE
TEL. YON 5-0000

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

41st
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now in Progress
Exceptional Savings!
The Fashion Shop
19 MAIN STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

The inner half of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out
To show the lining.
ELLEN T. FOWLER

Stamp Notes

The British Empire is running short of regular postage stamp paper and is now issuing stamps for colonies on "war paper." The difference is difficult to detect, variations in weight being slight.

Colonies affected include Dominica, the Virgin Islands, Zanzibar, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Nigeria, Bermuda, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua, Leeward Islands, Fiji and the Gold Coast. All British colonial stamps are printed in London by crown agents with the exception of Canada and Australia, which print their own.

* * *

A striking new set of stamps has been issued by Paraguay to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Asuncion, the capital. There are three designs, each of which is used in one color and value for regular postage, and in higher value and different color for airpost.

A design showing the vision of Irala (or Yrala) is issued in 5-peso red and 70-peso brown. The coat of arms is issued in 7-peso blue and 500-peso green, and a design showing an Indian in 2-peso green and 20-peso violet.

* * *

Guatemala, which recently issued its first home-made stamp in the recessed process, those previous having been lithographed or typographed, is coming out with a new series of pictorials, the number of which apparently has not been determined. Each will be in original design, according to R. J. Lyon of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.—**Wide World Features.**

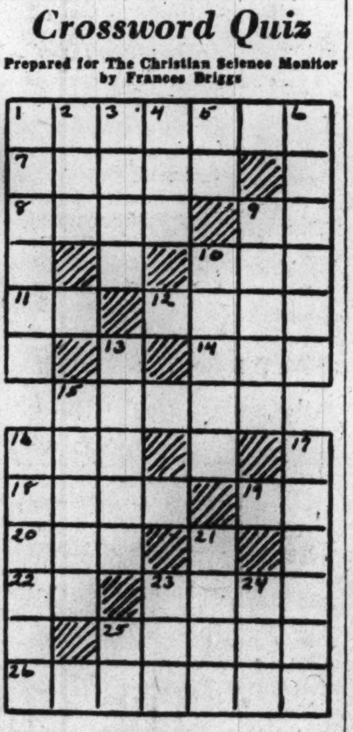
* * *

Airmail Stamp Catalogue

From H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, comes "Airmail Stamps," a new catalogue which lists the major varieties of the world's airmail stamps, illustrated and described so that the stamp enthusiast can readily locate them in his album. The catalogue includes an excellent article on collecting airmail issues under the title, "Men Against the Sky." This informative booklet may be had by forwarding 4 cents to cover postage costs.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the strong man in Longfellow's "Hiawatha"?
7—What is first name of schoolmaster in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster"?
8—Common Egyptian skink is what?
9—What is symbol of manganese?
10—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
11—Supposing.
12—What is first name of Miss Stevens, opera and film star?
14—What maiden lived by the sea in Poe's well-known poem?
15—Opera "La Traviata" is founded on novel by whom?
16—Sailor.
18—Remote allusion is what?
19—What is symbol for iron?
20—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
22—What is Tyrus Raymond Cobb called for short?
23—What is product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor?
25—What is "everywhere" in "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"?
26—What was first name of composer of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming"?

Down

1—Who was watchdog of the Seven Sleepers?
2—To pad, as a cloak.
3—What soprano retired from opera in 1929?
4—What Belgian town is famed for its mineral springs?
5—What are initials of actress wed to Allan Jones, film star?
6—What is third largest city of Scotland?
9—Who often sang with Apollo?
10—What is a spring-flowering shrub with very fragrant blossoms?
13—Who wrote "The Banks o' Doon"?
15—According to Wordsworth, what flower "protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun"?
16—Who was mother of Achilles?
17—Gloucester, England, is on what river?
21—What Bible book is regarded as a kind of supplement to Book of Judges?
23—What is a metal cover that seals a bottle or jar?
24—What insect is subject of well-known poem by Isaac Watts?
25—You and I.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Famous American Newspaper Dates

Wide World Features

1704—First American newspaper, The Boston News Letter, established at Boston.

1735—John Peter Zenger freed of libel charge by New York State jury, establishing rights of newspapers to complete freedom of expression.

1796—First Sunday newspaper, The Sunday Monitor, appears in Baltimore.

1801—The New York Evening Post established; it is now the oldest daily newspaper in the United States without change in name and with continuous publication.

1832—Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse of New York University invents the telegraph, making possible speedy transmission of news.

1837—The Baltimore Sun, co-operating with others newspapers, establishes a pony express to facilitate the collection of news; one of the first examples of co-operative news gathering.

1846—Robert Hoe invents rotary printing press, enabling newspapers to print more copies and at greater speed.

1848—The original Associated Press is formed.

1900—The Associated Press incorporates as the world's only nonprofit, co-operative newsgathering organization.

1908—Mary Baker Eddy authorized the founding of The Christian Science Monitor. The first issue appeared on Nov. 25, 1908.

1914—The New York Times adds rotogravure section to its Sunday edition; era of pictorial journalism gets under way.

1936 — The Associated Press establishes Wirephoto Service, transmitting pictures by wire.

Did You Ever Wonder

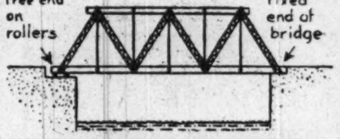
How Elastic Paint Helps to Prevent Rust on Iron and Steel?

One of the conditions necessary to the formation of rust on iron or steel is the presence of moisture. Any paint which keeps the surface of the metal on which it is applied free from moisture will prevent the formation of destructive rust.

Ordinary paints, however, let some moisture in. Moreover, paint in general tends to dry to a hard, brittle, inelastic shell or coating on the surface to which it is applied. This brittleness and inelasticity would not be of so much consequence if the painted surface remained permanently quiet and motionless.

Iron and steel, however, in common with most substances tend to expand and contract with changes in temperature. This tendency of metals to vary in size with temperature variations is seen in the expansion joints provided in some types of steel construction and in the fact that metal bridges frequently have one end mounted on rollers (rather than rigidly affixed to the abuttment) to allow for a movement of several inches due to changes in overall length in summer and winter.

This swelling and shrinking of iron and steel tends to cause ordinary brittle paint to crack and flake off, admitting moisture to the surface of the metal. To meet this difficulty, a new product, known as Elastic Primer, has been devised which forms a rubber-like coating that is practically impervious to moisture.



One method of providing for the expansion and contraction of a bridge with changes in temperature.

This elastic paint stretches as the metal expands from heating and contracts as the metal shrinks from chilling. It is said to differ from ordinary paint further in the fact that it never dries out hard and brittle but remains permanently flexible and elastic.

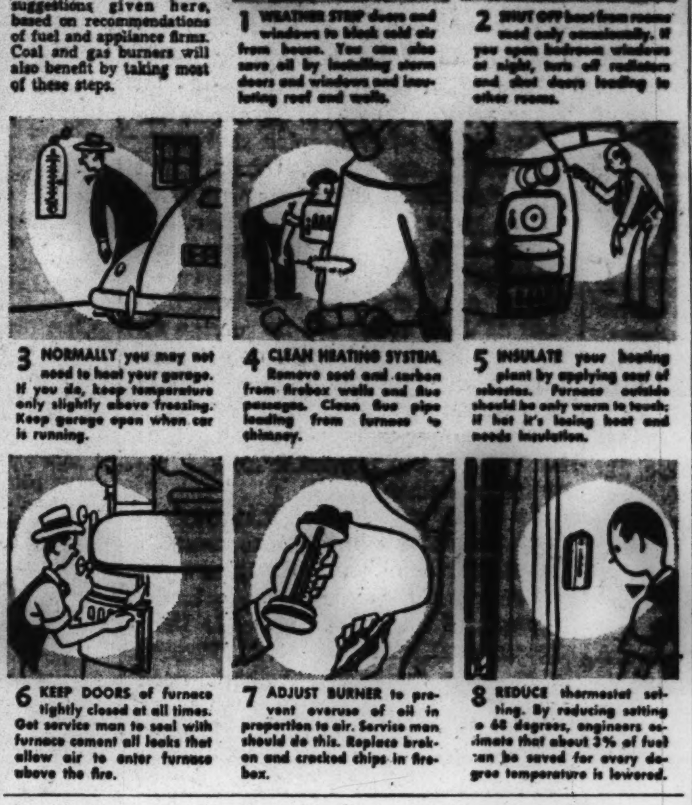
Moreover, it is claimed for this product that even if moisture somehow manages to seep in, the metal is not likely to rust, for the pigment used in its manufacture acts to inhibit or check the electrolysis which results in corrosion.

W. P. Keasbey

How to Save Fuel Oil

Wide World Features

Rationing of fuel oil this winter, already ordered for 30 states, may be on the way for others. Owners of fuel-heated homes can best insure getting heat by converting to coal. If that is impossible, proper insulation and furnace care can make oil do more work. Saving up to 50% can be achieved by following the suggestions given here, based on recommendations of fuel and appliance firms. Coal and gas burners will also benefit by taking most of these steps.



1 **WEATHER STRIP** doors and windows to block cold air from house. You can also save oil by installing storm doors and windows and insulating roof and walls.

2 **SHUT OFF** heat from rooms used only occasionally. If you open bedroom windows at night, turn off radiators and shut doors leading to other rooms.

3 **NORMALLY** you may not need to heat your garage. If you do, keep temperature only slightly above freezing. Keep garage open when car is running.

4 **CLEAN HEATING SYSTEM.** Remove soot and carbon from firebox walls and flue passages. Clean flue pipe leading from furnace to chimney.

5 **INSULATE** your heating plant by applying coat of asbestos. Furnace outside should be only warm to touch; if hot it's losing heat and needs insulation.

6 **KEEP DOORS** of furnace tightly closed at all times. Get service man to seal with furnace cement all leaks that allow air to enter furnace above the fire.

7 **ADJUST BURNER** to prevent overuse of oil in proportion to air. Service man should do this. Replace broken and cracked chips in firebox.

8 **REDUCE** thermostat setting. By reducing setting to 68 degrees, engineers estimate that about 3% of fuel can be saved for every degree temperature is lowered.

Our War Effort

We will find in the future school children doing some sort of war work three or four hours a day and going to school at the same time. We cannot think that the present untapped labor sources will remain untapped. If we wait too late in making replacement plans we will suffer in the future. I think there are a lot of young fellows running around war plants now who must come out. Yet there must be uninterrupted war production.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

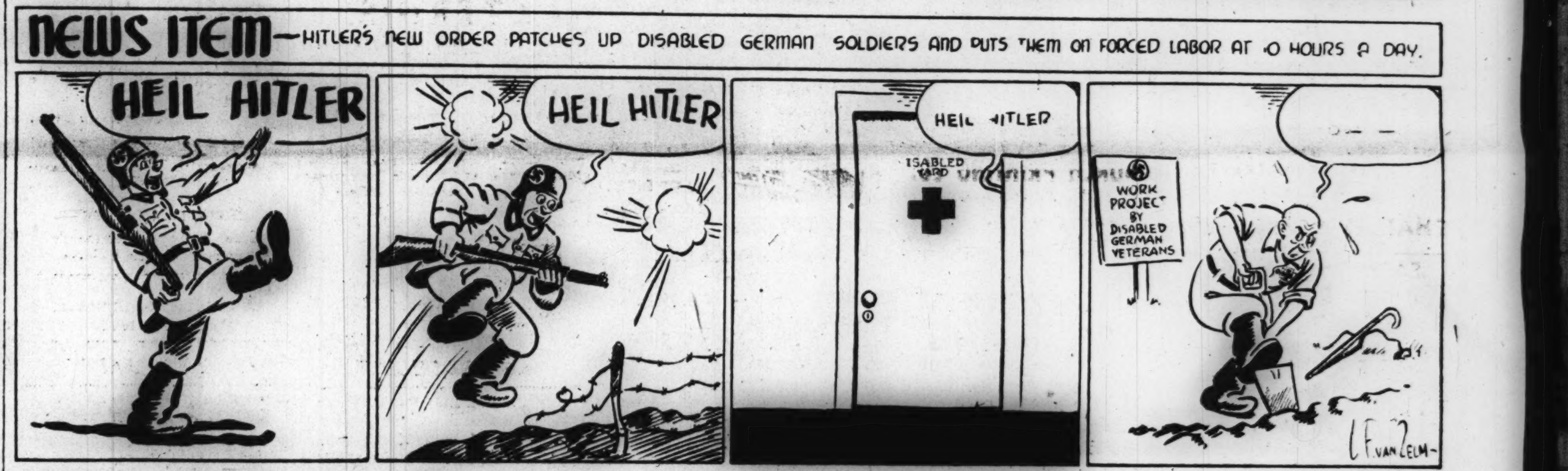
Generous Gift

Santa Barbara, Calif.

We who live in the region where the evacuation of the Japanese took place, could relate many instances of their patriotic spirit, and of their lack of bitterness, in a hard situation. One of these instances happened in the town where the writer lives. A Japanese gardener had planted a large vacant lot to flowers, and they were just coming into bloom when he had to leave. The vacant lot had been transformed by his patient and skilful care into a lovely garden. There were many varieties of flowers suitable for sale as cut flowers, and it was for this purpose that the lot had been taken over. However, instead of selling it to one of the local florists, he turned it over to the local branch of the American Red Cross, with the request that the flowers be used in their work. Then he went off with his fellow Japanese to a camp in the interior of the state. The flowers over which he had worked so long and lovingly were mute witnesses of a spirit whose quality was certainly a credit to this nation.

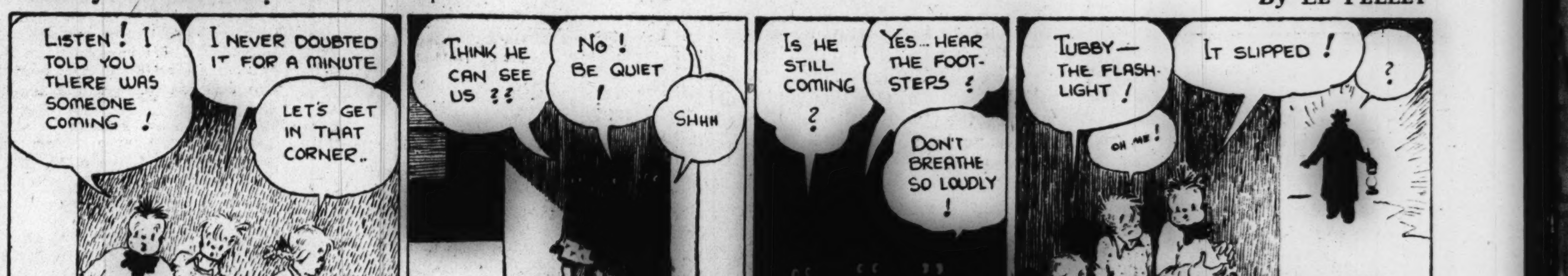
A Verse for Today . . .

There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.—HEBR. 4:9


NEWS ITEM—HITLER'S NEW ORDER PATCHES UP DISABLED GERMAN SOLDIERS AND PUTS THEM ON FORCED LABOR AT 10 HOURS A DAY.
HEIL HITLER
HEIL HITLER
HEIL HITLER
DISABLED YARD
WORK PROJECT BY DISABLED GERMAN VETERANS
L. F. VAN ZELM

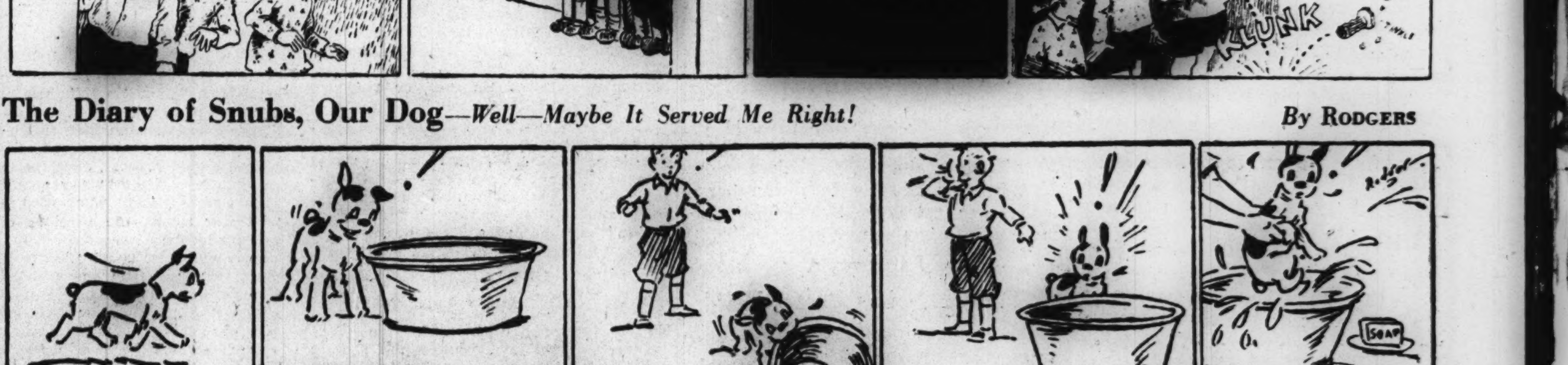
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slips!*

By LE PELLEY


LISTEN! I TOLD YOU THERE WAS SOMEONE COMING!
I NEVER DOUBTED IT FOR A MINUTE
LET'S GET IN THAT CORNER..
THINK HE CAN SEE US ??
NO! BE QUIET!
SHHH
IS HE STILL COMING?
YES... HEAR THE FOOT-STEPS!
DON'T BREATHE SO LOUDLY!
TUBBY—THE FLASH-LIGHT!
OH ME!
IT SLIPPED!
?
KLUNK

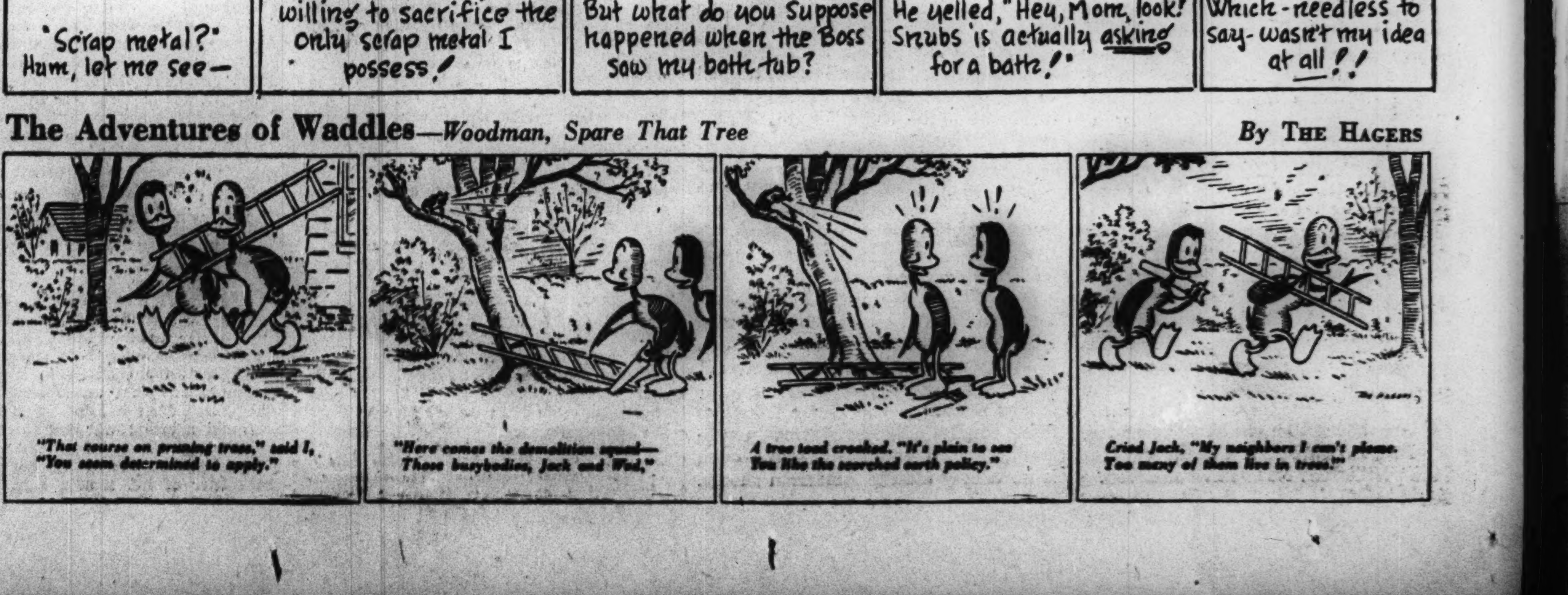
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well—Maybe It Served Me Right!*

By RODGERS


"Scrap metal?" Hum, let me see—
Goodness knows, I'm willing to sacrifice the only scrap metal I possess!
But what do you suppose happened when the Boss saw my bath tub?
He yelled, "Hey, Mom, look! Snubs is actually asking for a bath!"
Which—needless to say—wasn't my idea at all!!
SOAP

The Adventures of Waddles—*Woodman, Spare That Tree*

By THE HAGERS


"That course on pruning trees," said I, "You seem determined to apply."
"Here comes the demolition squad— Those busybodies, Jack and Wad."
A tree toad croaked. "It's plain to see You like the scorched earth policy."
Cried Jack, "My neighbors I can't please. Too many of them live in trees!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1942 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The World We Want

Among mankind's oldest demands are those for a new order.

The earliest of these seems to have been suggested to Eve by the original demagogue: "Ye shall be as gods," the serpent promised.

Cain had notions about a new order. Hitler seems to have embodied some of them. In opposition to these crude, ruthless, atavistic concepts there are developing among the United Nations many plans for a truly better world.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." In offering one of the most timely and useful series of articles ever presented to newspaper readers, under the general title "The World We Want," The Christian Science Monitor remains deeply conscious that no improvement is necessary on the world that God made. He saw it was "very good"; but men, seeking out "many inventions," have obscured for themselves what the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, called "the primal order." This newspaper is aware that at bottom the problem of building a world we want is not an exercise in human invention but an unfoldment and realization of the divine order.

The greatest truths are those which have been stated in the simplest terms, and stated most often. The literature on the world of our day, however—on politics, economics, ethics—is often complicated. The complexity arises because of the need to apply great and simple truths to a limitless diversity of human problems. These exist in group relations—like those between capital and labor, or nation and nation—mainly because each individual who helps to make up the groups fails to govern himself by the tremendous truth in that simple fundamental called the Golden Rule.

Unfortunately a mere acknowledgement of this fact is not a solution of the difficulties arising from it. It does not always seem easy even in our personal relationships to do unto others as we would be done by. It is much more difficult to apply this standard to world questions we do not fully understand.

Yet it is not enough for a people—especially any great and powerful people—to stand aside and hope that others will adhere to Christian precepts in their dealings among themselves. What one powerful people ignores, what it refuses to do, affects the situations of other peoples as directly as what it recognizes, thinks about and acts upon. If Christians are to live by the great truth of the Golden Rule they cannot imagine they are doing their duty by their neighbors or by themselves in standing aloof from "foreign affairs." There are no *foreign* affairs among peoples with one Father. Christianity demands we accept a share of responsibility for our brother's well-being, and our modern technology has become a rod to chasten failure to live up to the demand.

To acquit ourselves of this duty we must understand in as great measure as we may the claims of nation upon nation, and the main developments through which nations came to their present positions in the world. "Blessed is he who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it."

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor often express a desire further to prepare themselves to make positive contributions to current developments, which may well constitute one of the great turning points in human history. Now, famous experts not only in international techniques, but in adult education, have collaborated to set forth in this newspaper, in the series which starts today, opportunities for realizing the world we want.

Back of their work lies a deep devotion to world peace founded on order and justice under law. Back of this newspaper's endeavor to gather together the vast experience and wisdom embodied in this work and to present it to as wide a public as possible is an awareness of this fact: To see what we have fought for in the past, why we must fight again and what we are fighting for now, is a prerequisite of victory in the war and in the peace.

A. Hitler, Pedagogue

In the United Nations it is all too easy to tear up a Hitler speech—almost as easy as it is for him to score cheap points in his harangues by ridiculing the Allies. One can point out that he is on the defensive even with his own people; that a year after he told Germans that Russia "is broken and will never rise again" he is promising that Stalingrad will be taken; that when he threatens to "answer" British bombing the world recalls how long the Nazis have been singing, "We are sailing for England"; that if he doesn't know where a second front is coming because his opponents are "military idiots" their idiocy is making him considerable trouble.

But scoring rhetorical victories over der Führer won't win the war. For the peoples of the United Nations there is more to be gained by seeing what can be learned from these outgivings. More than once Herr Hitler's verbal attacks have held enough of truth about his enemies that they could have profited by taking heed and correcting the weaknesses disclosed.

This is true of his sarcasm about the way the Allies play up their gains and belittle those of the Axis. Despite all his distortions, boastings and plain prevarications, one can see the force of his words about calling the Dieppe raid a "most encouraging sign of victorious action." The neutrals may laugh with him when he says ironically that compared with Dieppe the German drive to the Don and Volga "means nothing."

Hitler is right; the Allied peoples have hurt their case by shouting over their local advances when the whole picture of military operations was one of retreat. He is right also in a way which he does not perceive. For ultimately his military triumphs are founded on sand. He cannot understand the basic facts about the true spiritual nature of man which make the eventual crash of his system certain. He can no more see it than Napoleon after Austerlitz.

The aggressive evil Hitler has launched has washed over the surface of Europe. But it has not gone deeper; it has not conquered the hearts and minds of men who love freedom and justice. That is why his military success really "means nothing." Yet it is necessary for the peoples of the United Nations to understand why that is so and prove it. The sooner they do so the sooner they shall make effective answer to Hitler speeches, win peace and free the peoples the Nazis have enslaved.

Let's Leave Beauty to the Last

America is in the middle of Scrap Search and Locate Week, and though ours be a voice crying in the wilderness, we join it with those of the civic organizations and patriotic groups who have protested against the immediate scrapping of historic monuments, the really beautiful wrought-iron fences, and lacework balconies.

Beauty has value. Also it is good to be reminded of a glorious past by an occasional Revolutionary cannon or the sculptured likeness of a patriot.

If there were no concealed trolley tracks left to be taken up, no industries with dump yards full of rusting iron, no firegutted buildings with twisted metal beams still standing, no obsolete bridges, then we, too, would say, by all means let's throw the statues on the scrap pile.

But there is still an almost incalculable source of scrap metal in cities built when iron and labor were cheap and plentiful. The older cities of the East Coast, particularly, are bristling with ugly iron balustrades, electrical signs become useless with the dimout, miles of car tracks covered with asphalt, basements where outmoded boilers and heaters still repose.

That kind of scrap isn't perhaps as easy to locate as the bronze patriots of New England and the iron balconies of New Orleans, but it weighs even more and makes just as good steel. Furthermore nobody will ever miss it.

Timber Needs Protection

The recent Oregon forest episode involving an incendiary bomb, apparently of Japanese origin, emphasizes the need of the new Forest Fire Fighters branch of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The Federal Forest Service hopes soon to have 150,000 fire fighters trained to protect the Nation's timber. About one-third of the United States is covered with woods.

The fall season usually is marked by woodland fires. In wartime they constitute a greater danger because they could cut vital power and communication lines—and even supply a smoke screen to cover enemy action.

David P. Godwin of the Forest Service heads the volunteer fighters who will receive a basic training course and probably payment for actual time spent in fire fighting.

This new branch of home front defense can be of great service in protecting a vital national resource, even if no enemy attacks American shores.

Our Readers Say—

What Does a Frenchman Think Today?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My neighbor brought me a clipping which made me think more deeply of the great importance of the individual today. Perhaps other readers would be interested to see it:

> Two years ago a Frenchman was as free as you are. Today what does he think—
>
> —as he humbly steps into the gutter to let his conquerors swagger past.
>
> —as he sees his wife go hungry and his children face a lifetime of serfdom.
>
> What does that Frenchman—soldier, workman, politician, or businessman—think today? Probably it's something like this:
>
> "I wish I had been less greedy for myself and more anxious for my country; I wish I had realized you can't beat off a determined invader with a quarreling, disunited people at home; I wish I had been willing to give in on some of my rights to other Frenchmen instead of giving up all of them to a foreigner; I wish I had realized other Frenchmen had rights, too; I wish I had known that patriotism is work, not talk; giving, not getting."
>
> And if that Frenchman could read our newspapers today, showing pressure groups each demanding things be done for them instead of for our country, wouldn't he say to American businessmen, politicians, soldiers, and workmen:
>
> "If you knew the horrible penalty your action is bound to bring, you'd bury your differences now before they bury you; you'd work for your country as you never worked before, and wait for your private ambitions until your country is safe. Look at me . . . I worked too little and too late."

This appeared as an advertisement of Warner & Swasey, turret lathe makers.

(MRS.) MARIE REED

New Brunswick, N. J.

Yes—Cribbage for Allied Seamen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue there appeared an editorial entitled "No Cribbage Boards, Thanks."

Without doubt, the answers to the questionnaire to which you refer represent a cross-section of the wants of the armed forces in the United States, but they most definitely do not apply to those of the other Allied Nations.

In Canada, at least, there is a demand for cribbage boards, particularly in the Navy, which far exceeds the present supply. Some months ago I started a movement among amateur craftsmen in Montreal to manufacture cribbage boards in their leisure time, and this group has to date produced several thousands. I should like to quote from a statement by Mr. W. G. Schwartz, former secretary of the Navy League of Canada, Nova Scotia Mainland Division, Halifax, regarding cribbage boards which we sent to their organization:

> They go all over the world. It is about the only game they can take anywhere and play anywhere; it is truly international. Chinese, Arabians, French, Swedes, Greeks, etc., all play cribbage, so you may have some idea of what a help your boards are to those at sea.

Since there is no demand for cribbage boards among the members of the Armed Forces of the United States, there may possibly be a surplus available among your readers, or facilities for manufacturing them. In this case, I am sure that any arrangement whereby such a supply of cribbage boards could be diverted to help meet the demand here would be greatly appreciated by the Navy League of Canada.

GRAHAM KEARNEY

St. Catharines, Ontario

Rural Co-operative Collections

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor I read the editorial on the collection of scrap materials. I suggest that in the rural districts where such collection has not been made, due to lack of labor and transportation—as in my own neighborhood—the school busses might effectively be used. In the afternoon after returning children home, the busses go back empty to their garages. Householders might leave beside their gates or mailboxes cartons of flattened tin cans, or pieces of scrap iron and rubber.

I myself have been saving scrap of this kind ever since the campaign opened, but no one has come to collect it. I have no car in which to deliver it. Country grocers, who deliver with trucks, might also pick up some scrap, such as the old stove I have, which couldn't be taken in the school bus.

Canaan, Conn. (MRS.) EDRIE VAN DORE

An Art "Not Quite Lost"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I must compliment you on the literary value of the "Crock of Yeast" article. Even beyond the pictures and human character, as delightfully suggested in the few paragraphs, was the provoking question of why home bread-baking is a lost art.

To this I have given quite a little study. Broadly speaking it is just another symptom of what may be called "commercialism" for lack of a better name. Specifically, an analysis would show that a vast educational campaign (by all forms of advertising) has been directed to the sale of commercial baked goods, with no corresponding effort to promote home baking.

For your information, the art is not quite lost—our daughters (ages 13, 15) are baking very good bread. EDWIN P. ARTHUR

Altadena, Calif.

Metal for Brewers' Cans

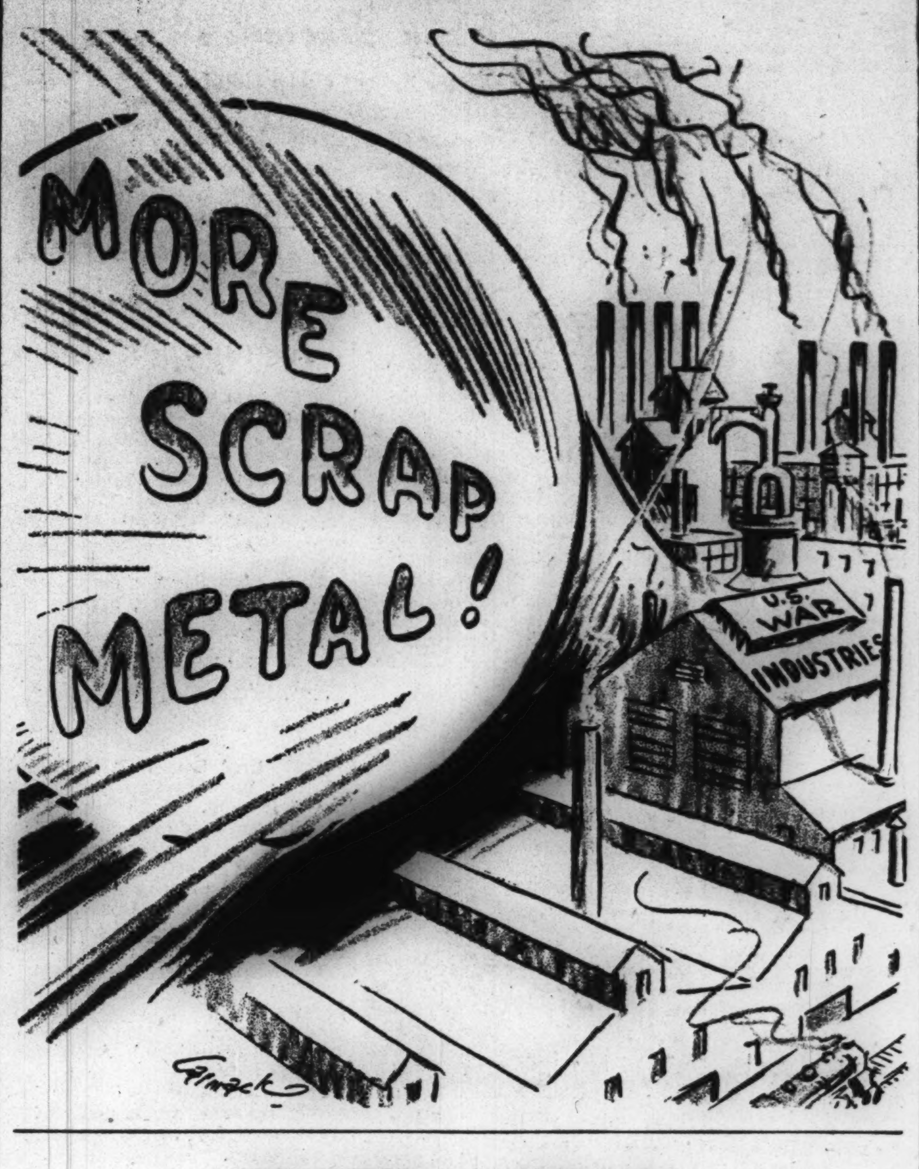
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please continue investigation on strange deal whereby brewers get metal for cans and bottle caps, when we are assured there is a serious shortage. H. L. HEIDER

Philadelphia

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Call to All



The Blitz in Bootle

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LIVERPOOL

Assembling detonators in a munitions factory is a dangerous job. Mary Madock does it. She works in one of the decentralized munitions plants that have been strewn all over England like seed from a farmer's hand. Mary is 18 and earns £3, 10 shillings, which is about $14, for a 48-hour week. Mary is all alone in the world. Outside of the government hostel in which she lives, she has few friends. To tell her story I must go back to the eight-day German blitz in May, 1941, that left Liverpool the way it is.

Let me say that I have a queer sensation, here in Liverpool. I have the same sensation in London, Manchester—everywhere that there are scars and ruins left from vast Nazi bomb attacks. Everyone I talk to has a story to tell. Anyone of these first-hand, personal stories would be the center of fascinated attention in America. But they are just a drug on the market over here. Everyone went through the same thing. People don't tell of their own narrow escapes. What they are interested in is getting on with it and winning the new battle.

Well, Mary lived in a place called Bootle. Bootle is part of Liverpool and Liverpool is the front door for aid from America. The Nazis waited as Liverpool's importance accumulated. Then they struck.

Some of the streets in Bootle, I think, are the dreariest I have ever seen. They are long, grim vistas of row houses and the brick is somber, and soot-soaked, so that all the rains of Merrie England cannot clean them. The children play in the treeless streets, the men are longshoremen, loading and unloading Liverpool's immense shipping, and there is a pub on every corner, which is the social center and, too often, the one warm and bright spot in an area of social drabness.

* * *

Well, a large bomb came down into the center of this interesting society, on the fifth night of the blitz. After it had gone off it was difficult to find Mary Madock's house. I do not think I exaggerate this. I have spent the day going up and down the ruins of this working-class neighborhood. There are streets that just aren't there. The rubble has been piled into the craters and it makes a nice place for the kids to play; a nicer place than they ever had before.

There were fires all over the city and, of course, the gas, electricity and water supplies were knocked galley-west. But Liverpool was saved, the precious docks were saved, and Mary was saved.

And now I am coming to the point of my story. (It is a true story, though I have changed some of the names.) Mary was now an orphan, and she was a battered, baffled waif, though it would be untrue to say she was defeated. She had a job, of course. There isn't anybody in Britain today, who is able-bodied, who hasn't a job. Mary found a 30-shilling room in another squalid Bootle street where the blitz had broken the glass and the windows were boarded up. That was handy in one way, because it saved pulling down curtains for the nightly blackout.

Well, it was here she was living when the Government opened one of the new workers' garden hostels which give promise of being one of the important developments of the war. In America we are debating how the workers at Ford's Willow Run plant will be housed; whether they shall come out and return to mean streets every day in Detroit, or live in the country, near the place where they work.

In Mary's case, the matter is decided. Elsie Bigland, the warden of the hostel, showed me around the place yesterday. It is one of five that the Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. are supervising, and there are others scattered about the countryside, close to the new munitions plants and camouflaged "bits-and-pieces" factories, into which Britain's vast and amazing war industry has been decentralized.

Miss Bigland, who always has a smile at the corner of her mouth, runs an establishment big enough to house 1,000 single workers of both sexes, with a staff of 175. There are additionally homes for married workers under different supervision.

The hostel is about what I would expect. It rambles out on a one-story basis into the green fields, with temporary dormitories attached, and is something like those run by the Farm Security Administration in the United States. I suppose what made its cheerful interior blend of color, its living rooms, its cinema, its dining rooms, its hair dressing parlor and barber shops particularly appealing to me was the dramatic contrast it made to those grim workers' streets in Bootle.

Mary Madock can get to her dangerous work now in six minutes instead of sixty.

Mary pays about $4.50 a week and shares a room and gets her meals. The meals, incidentally, include the one fresh egg a month everyone in Britain is entitled to.

Well, Mary's room is snug, but miniature, and the bed, by our standards, is hard. Even so, the price seems low, but the hostel will support itself, Miss Bigland figures, when it gets 750 occupants. The place has quite an elaborate social setup, and a lively intellectual atmosphere.

* * *

When Mary arrived she seemed bewildered. It was all terribly grand. Then she thought about her clothes. They seemed all wrong in this sophisticated atmosphere.

There is an arts-and-crafts assistant at the hostel and she tactfully proposed to help make Mary a dress, if she got the material. After that Mary had what Miss Bigland calls a "new perm."

Today Mary Madock looks and acts, and, in a sense, really is, a different person. She is one of the pieces of human material that was salvaged from the eight-day Liverpool blitz.

"But after the war," I asked the Warden, "what will happen then? Will Mary and all her kind go back to those awful streets in Bootle?"

For the first time in our talk the little smile at the corner of Miss Bigland's mouth disappeared.

"I hope not," she said quietly. "After all, isn't this," and she gave a gesture of her hand to the flowers on her table and the green fields stretching outside, "isn't this really what we are fighting for?"

I have been pondering that question ever since.

The Wide Horizon

A Nonpartisan Campaigner

By Rodney Brink

SAN FRANCISCO

When Earl Warren says he is convinced that as Governor of California he could do more to help President Roosevelt in the winning of the war than the incumbent Governor has done, is doing, or can do, he means just exactly that. And, although he is not a member of the President's party, thousands of Democrats apparently accept his view.

Attorney General Earl Warren is nominally a Republican; has long been a party member and was party candidate for two other offices before. Now he is the Republican Party's nominee, chosen at a primary election, for the Governorship.

However, he was a candidate also for the Democratic nomination. This is not only possible and entirely legitimate under California's laws, but the customary thing.

When the votes were tabulated after the August primary a surprising result was shown. Attorney General Warren came within 60,000 votes, out of a rough total of 1,500,000 votes cast, of being elected Governor at the primary election. He polled 637,000 votes in the Republican column and 378,000 in the Democratic. Gov. Culbert L. Olson, candidate for re-election, but only on the Democratic ticket at the primary, polled 484,000 votes, in round figures, or slightly less than one-third of the total of votes by the two major parties.

* * *

The division of the Democratic popular vote reflects a similar division in the State Legislature. Enough Democratic legislators and Republicans united in opposition to the incumbent Governor's program at the most recent legislative session to block important parts of it effectively. Insistent demands for a special session of the Legislature to deal with defense and other matters of exceptional interest brought about by the war, have been disregarded by the Governor.

Attorney General Warren asserts that there would be no "feud" between the Legislature and himself. Here again, many who know Mr. Warren will agree. He has a way of getting along with people, even when there is a strong difference of opinion.

The only "feud" Earl Warren practices and carries along is that against crime and what he calls "corruptive influences." There is many a figurative notch on his front door jamb in this connection.

The "corruptive influence" is the hidden factor that pays its fee to weak or venal officialdom to "look the other way" while crimes petty or crimes important are being committed. Through fourteen years as District Attorney of Alameda County, where the cities of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley are situated, and in his four years as Attorney General of the State, he has had some pitched battles with both crime and corruptive influence, and has won the contests.

In the days of prohibition he fought a bold, wealthy, and unscrupulous bail-bond ring for control of the lower courts in Alameda County, and took it away from them. He fought a patent paving ring which was paying city officials ½-cent a square foot graft "royalty" on all patent paving laid in one city, sent the street commissioner to the penitentiary, and removed from office a majority of the city councilmen. In another city, as District Attorney, he proved acceptance of bribes against four of five city councilmen, convicted them, and drafted into office a group of recognized community leaders.

As Attorney General of the State his first official act was to bring about the prosecution of a man who, as a secretary of the then Governor, had sold prison pardons. This man himself was sent to prison.

He took the State's legal jurisdiction out to sea and routed a fleet of gambling ships which had anchored along the shores of Southern California.

* * *

"Corruption in public office is a betrayal of democracy." That axiom bases Mr. Warren's political creed, and Californians of all political faiths have shown that they like his practical application of it.

His campaign is being made on a nonpartisan basis. Some who know ordinary politics warn him of partisan pressures ahead, after the election. "I am used to pressures," he says. "This is no time for partisanship. California has an important part in the Nation's war effort. Party politics has less right than ever to place in the State's affairs."

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